LIBRARY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC

THE

# Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,632—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

### MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 4th May. | EGYPT | 8000 | — | — |
| 11th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 18th " | ARABIA | 8000 | — | — |
| 25th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 1st June. | PERSIA | 8000 | — | — |
| 8th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 8000 |
| 15th " | MOOLTAN | 11000 | — | — |
| 22nd " | CALEDONIA | 8000 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 29th " | INDIA | 8000 | — | — |
| 6th July. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 10890 |
| 13th " | CALEDONIA | 8000 | — | — |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 27th " | ARABIA | 8000 | — | .. |

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S

### CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

| Steamers | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about 1912 | Due Bombay about 1912 | Leave Karachi about 1912 | Leave Bombay about 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Glasgow | 6529 | ...... | 4 May | 25 May* | 27 May |
| City of Athens | 5594 | 6 May. | 30 " | 11 June | ...... |
| Trafford Hall | 5321 | 25 " | 19 " | 8 June* | ...... |
| City of Lahore | 6875 | 25 May | 18 June | 9 July* | ...... |
| City of Paris | 9200 | 16 " | 10 " | 20 July† | |
| City of Manchester | 5551 | 8 June | 2 July | 23 July | ...... |
| City of York | 7800 | 18 " | 11 " | 31 July | |
| City of Corinth | 5443 | 27 " | 21 " | 1c Aug. | |
| City of Poona (Twin Screw) | 7500 | 12 July | 4 Aug. | 24 Aug. | |
| Trafford Hall | 5381 | 20 " | 13 " | 3 Sept. | |
| City of Glasgow | 6529 | 30 " | 22 " | 12 " | |
| City of Athens | 5594 | 8 Aug. | 31 " | 20 " | |
| City of Lahore | 6875 | 21 " | 12 Sept | 3 Oct. | |

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about 1912 | Continental Call about 1912. | Due Bombay about 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Calcutta | 75[illegible]2 | 29 Aug. | Naples..... 6 Sept. | 21 Sept. |
| City of Paris | 9200 | 19 Sept. | Marseilles 25 Sept. | 9-10 Oct. |
| City of Birmingham | 7600 | 28 " | Naples..... 6 Oct. | 21 Oct. |
| City of Corinth | 5443 | 5 Oct. | ...... | 27 Oct. |
| City of Poona | 7500 | 16 " | Marseilles 23 Oct. | 7-8 Nov. |
| Trafford Hall | 5341 | 23 " | Marseilles 31 Oct. | 15-16 Nov. |
| City of Athens | 5594 | 31 " | Naples..... 9 Nov. | 25 Nov. |
| City of Karachi | 5561 | 8 Nov. | Marseilles 15 Nov. | 3 Dec. |
| City of Benares | 6973 | 30 " | ...... | 23 Dec. |
| City of Paris | 9200 | 11 Dec. | Marseilles, 18 Dec. | 3 Jan. 1913 |

| FARES. | 1st class Single | 1st class Return | 2nd class Single | 2nd class Return |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles | 576 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles | 653 | 1,091 | 489 | 809 |
| Liverpool | 608 | 957 | 462 | 704 |

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

### NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| * Kasara | 1195 | Thurs. | 2nd May | 9 a.m. | C. M. |
| † Lhasa | 2184 | Friday | 3rd May | 6 a. m. | direct. |
| ‡ Linga | 2185 | Mon. | 6th May | 11 a.m. | via P. D. & C. M. |

* Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. Kasara, 1195 tons, on Thursday, 2nd May calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 1st May, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 16th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 4th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
30th April, 1912.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Semiramis | 3999 | A. Biliaffer | 1st May |
| Bregenz | 3905 | A. Petris | 16th " |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | N. Chersich | 1st June |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * Austria | 7588 | D. Cosulich | 30th April |
| Fr. Ferdinand. | 6046 | P. A. Leva | 27th June. |

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste or Venice | Rs. 600 | | | |
| To Trieste or Venice and back | " 750 | | | |
| To London via Trieste | " 579 | to | 644* | |
| To London via Trieste and back | " 903 | " | 1,035* | |

SECOND CLASS—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste or Venice | Rs. 350 | | | |
| To Trieste or Venice and back | " 525 | | | |
| To London via Trieste | " 439 | to | 449† | |
| To London via Trieste and back | " 653 | " | 723† | |

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON-CLASS—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 | | | |
| To Trieste or Venice and back | " 675 | | | |
| To London via Trieste | " 529 | to | 594* | |
| To London via Trieste and back | " 833 | " | 963* | |

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

| Steamer | Tons | Captain | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Persia | 5835 | L. Ivancich | 7th May |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers. | Tons. | Cap'ts. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| a Konig | 4900 | von. Holdt | 8th May 1912. |
| b Kanzler | 3000 | Coltzan | 16th " " |
| Praisident | 3310 | Bremer | 26th " " |

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a Twin screw steamer.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,
24, Meadow Street, 22nd April, 1912.

### NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AGENTS, in all the Principle Centres of the Bombay Presidency to represent our Marriage Branch. Liberal Commission to energetic agents. For Particulars. Please apply to

THE SECRETARY,
SRI JANAKI MARRIAGE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Mylapore, (Madras).

## BANKS.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..............£400,000
RESERVE..............................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $16,750,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | $1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do. HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TAIPEH
TIENTSIN
TSINGTAU
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the [illegible] accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months [illegible] term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay

### THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Olive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
CALLED UP ..........................£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ......£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### MODERN EARRINGS.

We have around us abundance of evidence to prove the fact that the fashion for wearing Earrings is on the increase but the demand for the "screw-on" or as some call them pincher-earrings is not so great as it was for the reason that many have discovered by experience that this model used by those whose ears are unpierced, produces an inclination to uncomfortable numbness in the lobe of the ear, causing the earring sometimes to be detached. The majority who find the ornament becoming are therefore having their ears pierced in order that greater ease and confidence against loss may be secured; this is particularly so with the long earrings set with valuable or expensive gems, which might easily become loosened on unpierced ears by rubbing against materials such as a veil, wrap or shawl, or even a heavier covering garment like a coat, fur, &c. The designs on view at the establishment of Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ltd. Jewellers of Bombay and Poona, are really beautiful and the delicate workmanship so artistic that it is now almost impossible to tell when the earring will NOT be in fashion.

The turquoise, opal, peridot, pink tourmaline, the olivene, aquamarine, the blister pearl, make up the cheap collection of earrings but in using the word "cheap", it must not be interpreted that the designs are not in good taste and the workmanship as excellent as that of the dearer pearls, diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires.

### MONGINI BROTHERS.

### THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

B. O. C KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS

### BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.

*Agents*:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

### FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the

SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Reasons Why

### DUNLOP TYRES

are Paramount.

Dunlop standard is always maintained. The Dunlop Company never cheapened tyre quality for the sake of reducing price. The first cost is not the point: tyre service is the real test. Every experienced motorist knows it.

The standard of tyre service is higher every year, consequently the Dunlop mileage is cheaper every year as the Dunlop standard advances.

Dunlop reliability and economy are proved. You always pay dear for "cheapness." But nothing is so costly as the cheapness of „cheap" tyres.

You can't be sure about imitations of Dunlops. You can always be sure of Dunlops:

BRITISH AND BEST.

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LD.
BOMBAY DEPOT. 3, Wallace St.
MADRAS DEPOT, 188c, Mount Road.

### AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFER.

WE give FROM THE 1ST MAY, 1912, free delivery on all orders for MONTHLY Provisions, Groceries, Oilmanstores, Patent and Proprietary Remedies, Household, Sickroom, Toilet and Nursery Requisites, etc. Send us a list of your requirements. We will mark our Prices against each item and return same to you, and if you approve of our prices we will deliver same your requirements FREE OF COOLY HIRE. Everything is offered AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Our stock is completely replenished and regular fresh shipments have been arranged for. The whole of our business is now under experienced European management.

### CONDOR & SONS,

(Late D. FERNANDES & Co., Established 1870.)

FAMILY and DISPENSING CHEMISTS, GENERAL and PROVISION MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED ANY HOUR DAY OR NIGHT.
Consultation by Qualified Medal Man. (Speciality Children).

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

### ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

### THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

### ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anaemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

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THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 28th February 1912.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

---

**GOSSAGE'S SOAPS**

EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere

**GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.**

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, in the matter of Amritlal Dayaram, an adjudged Insolvent advertised for THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, has been POSTPONED till further notice.

SALE THIS DAY TUESDAY, 30TH APRIL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Thoburn House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Green's Mansions, the valuable and handsome teak, and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing-room-suite of sofas and chairs, elegant cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, glass door, book case, writing tables, English iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, clothes press, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, wind proof lamps, pictures, fancy table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. E. ELLIOTT and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Villa Ghita Bungalow, Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, opposite the Shanti Bhuwan Bungalow, the very valuable and artistic blackwood and teakwood, dining-room, drawing-room, office and bedroom furniture made to order by Robert, Wimbridge, Ahmed Davji, etc., rich glassware and porcelainware, best electroplate table service for 12 persons, Chesterfield sofas and easychairs, elegant cabinets, sideboard, and dinner waggon, first rate brass bedstead complete, single and double almyrahs, handsome gas chandeliers, silk embroidered screens, Indian large carpets, Jost fan gauze curtains, rich table ornaments, 1 pair very handsome Roman marble figured, garden flower pots, etc., the property of G. BETTONI, Esq., Italian Consul.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell on SATURDAY, the 4th May next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), by Public Auction at Pavai Road Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the entire valuable and elegant French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, handsome calreolette with new rubber tyres, rubber tyred Victoria, handsome bay Waler horse, harness etc., the property of R. A. Willis, Esq., proceeding home.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 5TH MAY.

On SUNDAY, the 5th May, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill Bandora, the valuable and Artistic design French-polished, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, by Robert and others, glassware and crockeryware by Army and Navy, sliding dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, suite of drawing-room sofas and marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, writing table book case, English bedsteads, mirror door almiras, clothes and gown presses marble topped dressing and washhand table, chest of drawers, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps, Singapore cane furniture, Jost fan, English made saddles, ice box, partition screens, door curtains, pasteur water filter, large collection of garden pots, etc., the property of H. Heberlein, Esq., of Messrs. Ostomeyer and Co. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th April, 1912.

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● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

**THERAPION No. 1**
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

**THERAPION No. 2**
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

**THERAPION No. 3**
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd. Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

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CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY - BYCULLA AND POONA.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, CHOWPATY.

Half Owner and Manager : Maurice E. Bandmann.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
announces the
RETURN
and
FAREWELL VISIT
For 8 Nights only
Of the famous London Actor-Manager
**MATHESAN LANG**
and
**MISS HUTIN BRITTON**
Supported by the Lang-Holloway Company,
commencing
TUESDAY, MAY 7th
in Shakespeare's wonderful play
**THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.**
WEDNESDAY, May 8th,
BARDELYS THE MAGNIFICENT.
THURSDAY, May 9th,
HAMLET.
FRIDAY, May 10th,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
SATURDAY, May 11th,
OTHELLO.
MONDAY, May 13th,
SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY.
TUESDAY, May 14th,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
WEDNESDAY, May 15th,
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
Booking at S. Rose and Co.

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TO-NIGHT
THE GREAT SPORTING EVENT
**THE GRAND NATIONAL—1912**
The most thrilling and exciting steeple-chase in the world.
THE RACE,
THE WATER-JUMP,
THE BUSH FENCE,
THE PARADE,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Twenty-five started—Seven finished.
15 cameras and 31 operators at work to secure a faithful reproduction of the race depicting every incident from start to finish.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p. m.

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TO-NIGNT! TO-NIGHT!!
**KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS**
AND
THE LARGEST MENAGERIE
IN THE EAST
OF
WILD PERFORMING ANIMALS.
30 ARTISTS. 30 ARTISTS.
CIRCUS TICKETS PASS YOU FREE TO MAIDANIA.
**MATINEES.**
ON SATURDAY & SUNDAY, AT 6 P. M.,
AND NIGHTLY AT 9-30.
COME AND SEE OUR 5 ELEPHANTS.
RIDERS, ACROBATS, GYMNASTS,
&c., &c.
A HOST OF CLOWNS.
PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.
Box of 4 Seats, Rs. 15.
Ladies Half Price to Rs. 2 Seats only.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

J. W. WALLETT,
Manager.

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MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL single bed-rooms from 4s. ; double from 7s. ; sitting and bed-room from 15s. ; suites from 21s. ; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions, Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

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If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
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LOVE INTRIGUES REVEALED BY MONKEY!
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**"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT**
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.
BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.
**TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.**

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| ACCUMULATED FUNDS... | 12,750,000 |
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| BONUS DECLARED......... | 8,170,000 |

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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### THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

**FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000**
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
**LOW PREMIUMS.**
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
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MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

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### ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
**W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.**
the Branch Managers of the
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PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

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### RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

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| Capital (Fully Paid) ... ... | Rbls. 35,000,000 = say £3,690,000 |
| Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels ............ | „ 3,500,000 = say £455,000 |
| Reserve Fund ...... | „ 19,500,000 = say £2,055,000 |
| | £6,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

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And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

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### ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

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RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... „ 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

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CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c, Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET BUNGALOW, Pali Hill, Bandora, open to westerly sea breeze, occupied by Mr. A. O. Bourle, from 1st June, 1912. Apply to Messrs. SMETHAM, BYRNE & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO BE LET WHOLE or in PARTS, premises lately occupied by Frere Temperence Hotel, Opp. Gen. Post Office, fit for Hotles, Offices and Residences. Apply next door No. 105, Frere Road, Fort.

TO ELECTRICIANS.—A trial with "Dr. JUST WOLFRAM TUNGSRAM" M. F. Lamps 75 per cent saving in current, and my "2500 MEGHOM CABLES" best B. C. M. A. Grade, will convince you as being the best and cheapest on the market. They are unrivalled quality and you will not buy any other once you use them. Sole Agent E. G. FULEP, 45 Hornby Row, Oppt. Cook's Bldgs, Bombay.

MACHINE MINDER wanted for High-class Jobbing, one used to latest machinery and best work only need apply permanency to suitable more. Write stating salary required, enclosing testimonials to Box No. 235, care of this Paper.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

TO COMPOSITORS.—TWO COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work and copies of testimonials to Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS—TWO ENGLISH COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 499, care of this Paper.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

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EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal— Values —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding Stationery etc

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years [illegible] large Exporters to the East
HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE
offer their services to Firms abroad.
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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON [illegible]

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
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A Selection of Leading Cases.
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Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

BONA-FIDE SALE of the stock-in-trade of the well-known firm of Messrs. HINODE & Co., Japanese fancy-goods merchants, opposite Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Hornby Row, Fort.

The sale of the balance stock of the above firm consisting of porcelain pottery ; needleware and other useful and decorative articles, also shop furniture consisting of show cases; show cupboards, tables chairs, electric fan, light, etc., will be disposed of by Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p. m.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th April, 1912.

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BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 30th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

Amravati to Mirzapore Invoice No. 4 of 25-1-1912.

15 F. B. Bales of Amravati cotton M-14 damaged by fire.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cottonseeds in bags, linseed, tilly, jawaree, wheat, rice, and harda in bags, box of wearing apparels, bundles of brass pots, and iron bars, plain zinc sheets, bundles of bagging, rope, empty casks, box of luggage, bags of copper pots, bundle of iron nails, case of enamelled-ware, iron wheel, bundle of waste cotton, horns, lot of old records, loose iron, heaps of sweeping grains, etc., etc.

Amravati to Mirzapore Invoice No. 4 of 25-1-1912—15 bales F. P. Cotton M-14 damaged by fire.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable building plot at Chunam Kiln Road and Sandhurt Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st May next, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 4, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years.

Chunam Kiln Road Scheme XXXVI.
Plot No. 1 about 326 sq. yards.
Sandhurst Road Scheme III East.
Plot No. 17 565 sq. yds. No. 22 282 sq. yds.
„ 3 648 „
„ 4 784 „
Sandhurst Road Scheme III West.
Plot No. 75 849

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the above plots will take place on Plot No. 4, at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Falkland Road (Golpitha)

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the development they will have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars of auction, building conditions, form of lease, plans of the sites can be had on applications to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2nd Floor, Sorab House, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suite, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, fancy teapoys, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of H. Walla, Esqr, of R. Ditmar and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teakwood, blackwood household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawing-room suite, drawing-room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoys, folding harmonium, marble top dressing and washhand table, chest of drawers, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of R. W. Dewey, Esqr., Foreman, G. I. P. Railway and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th April, 1912.

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**VIYELLA FLANNEL**
THE BEST WEAR
for India.

---

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
**TEAS**
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
**CROFT, MODY & Co.,**
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO. Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO Hummum Street, Fort.

## WANTED.

WANTED.

MUSICIANS REQUIRED, for His Excellency the Governor of Bengal's String Orchestra. Only Non-Commissioned Officers and men of British Regiments, need apply.

Applications to be sent to

THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
Governor's Camp, Bengal.

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHAPTER.

CAPITAL ..........................................£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ...................................£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

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Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.
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Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
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Cebu
Iloilo
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Shanghai
Tientsin
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND...............£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
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Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

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### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

| | Subscription, Rate. | Discount. Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 25 0 | Rs. 20 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | „ 13 12 | „ 11 0 |
| Quarterly ... | „ 7 8 | „ 6 0 |
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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines ... ... | Re. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line ... ... | „ 0-8 |

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Insertion ... ... | Rs. 6-0 | Per Inch. |
| Second Insertion ... | „ 3-8 | do. |
| Third Insertion... ... | „ 3-0 | do. |
| Fourth Insertion ... | „ 2-8 | do. |
| Fifth and upwards ... | „ 2-0 | do. |
| Minimum charge ... | „ 6-0 | do. |

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted of any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [29TH APRIL, 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 26th April, 1912.

| By | Bars | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G I P Railway ............ | 52 | 60,912 |
| B B and C I Railway ... | 27 | 31,721 |

### FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 26 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance. Private bills have been placed to a small extent at our quotation. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ...1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Demand Drafts | ...1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Credits 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4 1-4d. |
| Do. do forward | ...1s. 4 7-32d. 25th May. |
| Do. do France | ...171 |
| Do. do Marks | ...139 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ...145 3-4 |
| Shanghai ,, | ...200 |
| Japan ,, | ...150 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 96 11-16 for Cash and the near Settlement, as also for the 2nd Settlement. Early in the day there was moderate business passing and rates advanced 1-16, but later on the tone was easier, and prices close as under.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... | Rs. 96 10 0 to 96 11 0 |
| 1st Settlement ... | ,, 96 10 0 to 96 11 0 |
| 2nd ,, ... | ,, 96 10 0 to 96 11 0 |

BULLION :—

The market for Bar Silver in London on Saturday, closed with a decline of 3-16 in ready to 27 13-16 and 1-8 for delivery in two months to 28. New York was 3-8 down at 60 3-8. The local market has been easier and we quote as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... | Rs. 23 15 6 |
| Australian ,, ... ... | ,, 23 15 6 |
| Sovereigns ,, ... ... | ,, 15 0 0 |
| Silver Ready ex duty ... | ,, 70 7 0 |
| ,, 1st Settlement ... | ,, 70 3 0 |
| ,, 2nd Settlement ... | ,, 70 9 0 |

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

There was little change in the American markets on closing on Saturday. Yesterday (Sunday) speculators in the bazaar came out as buyers of New Crop, with the result that good Broach March advanced to Rs. 304 and fully good Bengal January to Rs. 249 1-2. This morning the market opened quiet at Rs. 30 3-4 for good Broach, and during the morning the rate declined to Rs. 302 1-2. At Colaba there was little business doing in contract, either old or New Crop and the market closed quiet at our quotations as under.

Ready cotton has also been quiet with on by a small enquiry. Prices are unchanged from Saturday.

QUOTATIONS :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... ... | Rs. | 282-3 | May. |
| Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat | ,, | 286 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... | ,, | 283 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ... | ,, | 278 | ,, |
| F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... | ,, | 275 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | ,, | 265 | ,, |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | ,, | 259 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... | ,, | 263 | ,, |
| Good H. G. Westerns ... | ,, | 274 | ,, |
| Good M. G. Westerns ... | ,, | 283 | ,, |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar | ,, | 296-7 | ,, |
| NEW CROP. | | | |
| Good M. G. Broach ... ... | ,, | 302-3 | Mar. 1913. |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... | ,, | 249 | Jan. ,, |

LIVERPOOL OPENES :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... | Quiet, steady |
| Estimated Sales | 6,000 bales. |
| Total Imports | 2,000 ,, |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Apl-May. | May-June. | June-July. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·22 | 6·22 | 6·22 |
| +01 | +01 | +01 |
| July.-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. |
| 6·23 | 6·21 | 6·19 |
| +01 | +01 | +02 |
| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
| 6·17 | 6·14 | 6·14 |
| +02 | +02 | +02 |

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market continues firm, and rates are unchanged.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... | Rs. 11 5 0 R.T. |
| April.-May ... | ,, 11 13 6 ,, ,, |

RAPESEED:—

The market is firm.

We Quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown Delhi A.-M. ... | Rs. 8 8 0 R.T. |
| Yellow Cawnpore ... | ,, 8 14 0 ,, |

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Firm. Stocks small.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p.c. ... | Rs. 59 0 0 |
| Mughi ... | ,, 56 8 0 |
| Black Kutni ... | ,, 49 0 0 |
| Yellow Hingunghat ... | ,, 61 0 0 |

(Nominal)

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... | Rs 11 6 0 B. T. |
| Apl.-May ... ... | ,, 11 13 0 R. T. |

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... | Rs. 36 0 0 |
| Forward ... | ,, 7 8 0 R.T. |

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready. ... ... | Rs. 26 0 0 to 26 8 0 |

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bold... ... ... | Rs. 47 0 0 |
| Small ... ... | ,, 44 8 0 |

WHEAT :—

The market is firm.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| White Pissi ready 85 p.c. | Rs. 5 10 0 R. T. |
| ,, Delhi A.-M. ... | ,, 5 8 0 ,, |

### BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay ... ... ... | 1,787 1-2 |
| Bank of India ... ... ... | 65 |
| Eastern Bank ... ... ... | 80 |
| Indian Specie ... ... ... | 55 |

### MILLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| David ... ... ... ... | 441 1-4 |
| Kohinoor ... ... ... ... | 785 |
| Manockji Petit ... ... ... | 2,555 |
| New Great Eastern ... ... | 227 1-2 |
| Standard ... ... ... ... | 1,300 X. D. |
| Sun Mill ... ... ... ... | 105 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... | 155 1-2 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... | 180 |
| Bombay S N Co Ord. ... ... | 277 1-2 |
| Do. Pref. ... ... | 290 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... ... | 1,425 |
| Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... | 16 1-4 |

### RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tapti Valley ... ... ... | 525 |

### DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 5,661 | bales |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 7,432 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 18,882 | ,, |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 14,485 | ,, |
| Gingellyseed ... ... | 670 | ,, |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 9,907 | ,, |
| Groundnuts... ... ... | 2,630 | ,, |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 3,838 | ,, |
| Rice ... ... ... | 1,434 | ,, |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 6,475 | ,, |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 6,550 | ,, |
| Mowraseed ... ... ... | Nil | |
| Gram ... ... ... | 3,376 | ,, |
| Jowar ... ... ... | 3,563 | ,, |
| Maize ... ... ... | Nil | |

## CRAWFORD MARKET.

### Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 4 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3½ per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1½ per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1½ each.

FISH.
Pomfret from As. 6 to Re. 1 per pair.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) Rs. 4 each.
Salmon (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 2½ per doz.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 3 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) nil.
Mullet (small) from As. 8 to Rs. 2½ per doz.
Lobsters from As. 3 to As. 5 each.
Crabs nil.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Rs. 1½ each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 5 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3½ per doz.
Australian Grapes nil.
Grapes of Nasik, nil.
Grapes Malta nil.
Mangoes (Common) from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 4 per doz.
do. (Salem) from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 6 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas As. 3 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 2 to As. 8 each.
Tomatoes As. 1 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 6 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
French Beans from As. 2 to As. 2½ per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
Knolkhol from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
Onions pies 3 per seer.
Carrots nil.
Sweet potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans nil.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 8 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1 to As. 2½ each.
Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1½ per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 27th April 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 20th April 1912 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Apr. 20. Rs. | Apr. 27. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ............................ | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ....................... | 1,06,00,000 | 1,06,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office ............<br>Public Deposits at Branches | 1,31,76,913 | 1,41,58,516 |
| Other Deposits ..................... | 10,36,18,295 | 10,38,61,168 |
| Post Bills ......................... | 3,811 | 3,311 |
| Sundries ........................... | 22,69,828 | 23,83,968 |
| | 13,96,68,347 | 14,10,06,993 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities ... | 2,21,32,299 | 2,22,46,718 |
| Other authorised Securities | 65,508 | 65,508 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ... | 2,20,36,722 | 2,11,55,715 |
| Loans do. do. | 2,59,49,914 | 2,64,41,962 |
| Bills discounted and purchased ................ | 2,27,73,359 | 2,24,30,498 |
| Dead Stock ......................... | 2,26,622 | 2,26,622 |
| Stamps ............................. | 6,051 | 6,023 |
| Bullion ............................ | 6,61,063 | 5,95,486 |
| Balances with other Banks. | 2,68,004 | 6,76,931 |
| Sundries............................ | 4,22,521 | 4,33,116 |
| Cash ............................... | 4,41,26,284 | 4,67,28,414 |
| | 13,96,68,347 | 14,10,06,993 |

## DIAGRAPHIC COTTON REPORT.

We have received a copy of the Bombay Cotton Market monthly diagraphic report, which shows at a glance the fluctuation of cotton during the period of a month. A convenience of the nature of the diagraphic report has been long felt by all dealing in cotton. The diagraphic report will be found to be a necessity to cotton dealers and other persons who buy and sell the commodity, as also to ginning millowners, mill stock dealers, yarn merchants and brokers, to insurance companies, it is a "sine qua non" for the purpose of facilitating, insuring and the paying off of claims; to banks and bankers when lending and watching for a margin, the diagraphic report prove most useful. With the view to afford to all the convenience of the diagraphic report, the price has been kept as low as possible. The annual subscription is Rs. 5.

A message from San Francisco, says that Mr. Cattanach, a Victorian immigration agent, states that by the s s. "Tahiti" he is sending 50 emigrants to Melbourne, and he has already received promises from 100 more to leave during the present year. He expects that Victoria will draw large numbers of people from the Canadian prairies, where the severe weather and the high prices of land are causing discontent. Mr. Cattanach intends to investigate the prospects of a profitable market in California for Victorian fruit, butter, and other products.

The Australian Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. King O'Malley) informed a Press representative recently that arrangements had been made with the State Government for the supply of the rails which will be required for the three-mile siding, 3ft. 6in. gauge, from Kalgoorlie, over which the trucks containing the materials for the trans-Australian Railway will have to run. The work of putting down the siding, he hoped, was commenced during a fortnight ago.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists, in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

## DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 30 bales wool, W N A Graham and Co; 59 bales wool, M Ramji and Co; 40 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 108 bales wool, W N A Graham and Co; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, M Chagpal; 17 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 128 tons oil cakes, A Moritz and Co; 1,950 cwts myrabollams P Mathooradas; 59 bales wool, M Joosuff; 79 bales wool, N Goculdas; 21 bales wool, M Doja; 500 cwts fennelseed, Baner and Kranse; 20 bales wool, B Purshotamdas; 20 bales wool, M Chandratam; 8 bales hides, 21 cwts animal hair, H A Oomer and Sons; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhai; 125 bales wool, N Khatow.

Newby Hall s—1,007 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram, 26,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts maize, Sanday and Co; 9 bales silk waste, K Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 17 casks castor oil, the Asian Transit and Co; 21 bales wool, H Mitha and Co; 4,000 cwts maize, 12,000 cwts wheat, 21,300 cwts cottonseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts mussoor 6,000 cwts cotton seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,950 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—25 cwts fishmaws, E Moledina; 20 cwts fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co; 193 cwts turmeric, 27 cwts sandalwood chips, S Nowrojee and Co; 20 bales hides, H A Oomer and Son ; 30 cases haberdashery M Govindjee; 68 cwts oldrubber. A W A Shaiwalla; 75 cwts cutle fish, J Mahomed, 1 bundle carpets, C Dinshaw Bros; 100 cwts dry ginger, A Salmon and Co; 30 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola; 55 cwts fishmaws, A Hoosen and Co; 7 cases brassware curtains, L B Bhootwalla; 105 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 128 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 19 bales hides, K M Kooka; 230 cwts dry ginger, T Canjee and Co; 210 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co;

Castalia s—12 bales hides, V Esmail and Co; 6 bales hides N Cassum and Co.

FOR HULL.

Toronto s—1,482 cwts castorseed, L Pragjee; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, 8,000 cwts castorseed L Dreyfus and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—9,200 cwts, castorseed. 2,000,cwts linseed 6,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts gram, 1,220 cwts poppyseed Ralli Bros. 1,000 cwts. castorseed, 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 31 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 2,000 cwt. linseed, 1,999 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros: 6,200 cwts, linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Beckbergen s—3,500 linseed, 42,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros ; 1,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clangrant s—17,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, W Blythe and Co ; 50 bales hemp, E Oomersey ; 165 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 200 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co ; 55 bales cotton waste, S Khimjee.

Culna s—20 cwts barley, Ralli Bros ; 4,004 cwts linseed, 2,400 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 6,000 cwts barley, 10,000 cwts linseed, 6,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, M Valubhdas.

Beckbergen s—4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

Himalaia s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 40 bales hemp, S Surajmal and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ile-de-la Reniun s—2,015 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Prier de Scane and Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co : 2,000 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co ; 60 bales cottonfly, 150 bales hemp, K Visram and Co ; 190 bales cotton, 10,000 cwts linseed, 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros ; 500 cwts mustardseed. L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Barrister s—1,000 tons manganese ore, R. A. Willis; 385 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 144 bales hemp D M Doongajee and Co ; 8,000 cwts poppyseed, 400 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 1,000 cwts ground nuts, J Fachiri ; 575 cwts mustardseed, Baner and Krause ; 220 bales cotton. F F Campbell and Co ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,334 cwts poppyseed, S Cooverjee and Co ; 62 cwts groundnuts, J Kassam and Co ; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barrister s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 cwts weedseed, Baner and Krause ; 1,000 cwts linseed, W Blythe and Co; 200 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri 6,000 cwts rapeseed,4,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co ; 50 bales hemp, S Surajmal.

Wotan s—600 cwts groundnuts,J Fachiri 660; bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2,101 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NEW YORK

Wildenfels s—656 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR GENOA.

Majidi s—3,003 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Australia s—70 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—985 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyde and Co; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—145 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—900 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist C Bomanjee and Co; 300 bales twist S J David and Co; 50 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Banca s—1,900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

## THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

The weather remains dry in India. The area is exclusive in North East India and the South Peninsula and in these regions the rainfall has been restricted. Assam, South-east of Bengal, and South Madras, Mergui, Dhubri and Narayangunj each report one inch and Kodaikanal two inches of rain. Temperature is now nearly normal throughout the country.

Forecast—Present conditions are likely to continue to-day.

### BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29th OF APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th April, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore and Delhi ; night temperature is above the average at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies continue clear. Humidity and temperature are normal ; but temperature has risen slightly during night in Upper Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below the average in Central India West. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.26" of rain during a dust-storm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is either equal to or above the average. Temperature during day is generally in defect ; night temperature is also low at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Light local rain has fallen in the south Central Provinces and very light showers have been recorded in north Rajputana and on the Malabar Coast. Conditions are likely to become unsettled to the north of latitude 240.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MOSS—April 17, at Simla, to Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Moss, a daughter.

MACALISTER—April 24, at Simla, to Rev. and Mrs. B. H. Macalister, Ajmer, a daughter.

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

High Court Special Vacation sitting.
Mr. Behramgore's Lecture at the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.)
The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Karlekar's Circus, at "Maidania," at 9-30 p. m.
Coronation Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Lukewarm water will not run anything."

### ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m on Saturday.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spanish March... | A Bunch of Roses ........ | Chapi |
| Overture .......... | Romantic .................. | Bela |
| Idyll ................ | The Glow Worm ........ | Lincke |
| Selection .......... | The Balkan Princess ... | Reutens |
| Valse................ | The Count of Luxembourg .................... | Lehar |
| Selection .......... | The Arcadians.............. | Monckton |
| Two-Step.......... | Julie ........................... | Joyce |

SHREE KALIKADEVI'S ANNUAL FAIR.—The annual "Iwasta Kansar Shree Kalikadevi Temple" fair at Pydhowni will begin to-day, and will last for three days.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. E. E. Coombes, Superintendent of the Government Central Press, reports the theft of his bicycle valued at Rs. 150, from near the entrance to the "Times of India" office.

RETIRING POST OFFICE OFFICIAL.—Mr. C. C. Currie, who has been Deputy Postmaster-General of the Bombay Presidency for the past three years, is retiring and will hand over charge of his duties to-day. He will sail for England on Saturday next.

MR. BEHRAMGORE'S LECTURE.—The fourth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), to-day, by Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Ankleshwaria, M.A., Principal, "Mulla-Firoz Madrasa." The topic selected for the evening is "Persian Literature." This lecture will be the first of his intended series on the subject and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

POSTAL NOTICES :—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Semiramis" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 p.m. to-day, Tuesday. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Shirala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Friday, the 3rd proximo.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—On behalf of the Bombay Sanitary Association, Dr. C. H. Kantawalla, L. R. C. P. etc., delivered a lecture in Gujarati on "Domestic Hygiene" to the teachers of the Gujarati and Urdu primary schools on Sunday. Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, L. M. and S., occupied the chair. The subject was divided in two parts, (i) House Hygiene and (ii) Personal Hygiene. The lecturer spoke at length on the advantages of fresh air and sunlight. He also pointed out the serious consequences of using unboiled milk and of eating sweetmeats and other articles of food that have been exposed to sale without proper cover.

SADHU SANGHA MAHA SABHA.—The 9th anniversary of this Sabha will be celebrated at Madura for five days from the 26th to 30th May next. Several spiritual lectures will be delivered and a large number of the poor will be fed on the occasion. The Sabha undertakes to bear the travelling expenses to and fro of all those who are willing to deliver lectures or read papers. On receipt of previous intimation railway fare will be remitted to them to enable them to reach Madura. Those who cannot personally attend the Sabha, are requested to send their papers to be read at the meetings. All communications should be addressed to Swami Karunananda, President Founder, Sadhu Sanga Maha Sabha, Madura.

## BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

### Mr. Matheson Lang Company's Return Visit.

Next Tuesday, the Opera House will again be occupied by Mr. Matheson Lang and Miss Hutin Britton supported by the Lang-Holloway Company. A short season of eight nights will witness the staging of eight powerful plays beginning with the "Merchant of Venice," and concluding with "The Taming of the Shrew."

The last visit of this company will be remembered, and we imagine few playgoers will miss the opportunity of seeing Mr. Lang and Miss Britton, particularly as it is their farewell call at Bombay.

### Maidania.

The crowd at "Maidania" on Saturday night, reminded us of the Exhibition in its best days. All the side shows were doing good business and the public had to revert to the experience of long waits before getting on to the Railway. The concert by the Zoroastrian boarding school was only fairly well attended, the counter attraction of the hockey tournament probably being responsible for this, but the entertainment given was excellent and great credit must be given to Mr. Talati and those responsible for the boys' training.

The evening's entertainment by the "Gremio Portuguez" was on a more ambitious scale. A number of ladies took part in the various items, and the concluding item, a farce entitled "Freezing the Mother-in-Law" created a good deal of amusement. The chief characters Messrs. J. G. Pereira, P. A. da Cunha and A. Mendoza ably sustained their parts.

A handsome sum should be handed over to the famine fund for which object the fete was organised.

On Saturday last, at "Maidania," a Hindu lad, named Valji Topan attempted to jump on the joy wheel, when it was in motion. The accident resulted in an injury to his right thigh. He declined to go to a hospital and went home.

News from New York states that Major-General Frederick Grant, son of the late President Grant, died from heart failure on April 12, in his 62nd year.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

### Pioneers H. C. beat the Royal Warwicks.

YESTERDAY evening the third round at the Aga Khan Tournament was continued when the Royal Warwickshire Regiment met the Pioneers' Hockey Club on the Marine Lines ground before a good attendance. At the start the Warwicks attacked and, from a pass from Jones, Foster just failed to score, Canteenwalla clearing. The soldiers continued to press, their centre half doing especially good work, but the Pioneers' forwards, who played a good combination game, made several dashes which might have proved dangerous had they not been pulled up for offence. A centre by Easey was not taken advantage of and after another abortive run by the Pioneers' right wing the soldiers forced a penalty corner. This, however, was not converted and soon after Driver put in a good run for his team. The ball was returned to the Pioneers' half and soon after Mathews scored the first goal of the game. After this the Pioneers pressed strenuously and on one occasion narrowly failed to score. They attacked continually, but were as continually penalized for "sticks" or "kicks." From a penalty corner Bhapoo put in a hot shot which Vaisey saved admirably but for the next two minutes the Pioneers looked like scoring. Subsequent to the Warwicks' backs clearing, their left wing looked dangerous, but Coates was penalised for being "off side." After this the soldiers renewed their attack and Coates shot somewhat feebly, the ball going wide of the goal, just as the whistle announced half-time. Score :—

R. Warwicks.............................. 1 goal.
Pioneers' H. C.............................. nil.

On the resumption of play the Warwicks again adopted the aggressive. Then play fluctuated from end to end. Ganpat then made a fine individual run, but Vaisey kicked away. Ganpat, however, was not to be baulked of his intention to score and a moment later brilliantly netted the ball, amid intense enthusiasm on the part of the Pioneers' supporters. The Pioneers, who were employing every possible effort to win, pressed, but after a clever forward run on the part of the Warwicks, Foster tested Canteenwalla with a hard shot which the latter got rid of in a capable manner. A further period of pressing by the Pioneers, and then play veered round, the soldiers approaching Canteenwalla's goal. On the occasion of a rush by the Pioneers' forwards, Khambatta missed a chance by shooting wide, and soon after, Ganpat gave Vaisey an anxious moment, but the latter was equal to the occasion. A shot by Coates went wide, but the Warwicks kept the ball near their opponents' goal for a time. Easey passed to Coates on one occasion. Coates missed his shot, but Jones put in a hard, well-directed attempt which Canteenwalla stopped with his pads. After a series of fouls another chance of scoring was missed by the infantry forwards, who failed to take advantage of a centre from their outside-left. As the end of the game drew near the supporters of both teams were loud in their comments, and when the whistle was blown leaving the account even it was decided to play an extra five minutes each way.

The Pioneers forced the game and Ganpat nearly scored. Then the Warwicks for a moment pressed, but Ganpat got the ball again and he and Kapadia gave Vaisey two successive shots which he saved cleverly. Soon after this Khambatta took a pass from Driver and scored with a difficult angle shot.

After crossing over for the second five minutes, play was fairly even until Bolton conceded a penalty corner through "sticks". This was not converted and Foster got away with the ball, but Vithal, who played well throughout the game, dispossessed him but Vaisey ran out and stopped Ganpat, who had obtained it and passed the rest of the defence. When the whistle went the Warwicks were pressing. Score :—

Pioneers' H. C. ........................... 2 goals.
R. Warwicks .............................. 1 goal.

The teams were as follows:—

WARWICKS:—Goal, Vaisey; backs, Bolton and Bench; half-backs. Onslow, Matthews and Smith; forwards, Easey, Foster, Shore, Coates and Jones.

PIONEERS' H. C. :—Goal, Canteenwalla; backs, Vithal and Surveyor; half-backs, Diveeha, Chotia and B. Bhapoo; forwards, Khambatta, Ganpat, Kapadia, Shivram and Driver.

THE TOURNAMENT TABLE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parsi Pioneers "B" ...Bye | Y.P. H.C. 6-2 | Bom. Gym. 2-0 | | |
| Young Parsi H. C. Poona Bye | | | | |
| Real Instituto Luso-Ind. Bye | Bom. Gym 2-1 | | | |
| Bombay Gymkhana ...Bye | | | | |
| 14th Hussars ... ...Bye | 14th Hrs. 1-0 | 2nd Chesh. 3-2 | | |
| 2nd Dorset Regiment...Bye | | | | |
| Grant Medical College ... | Medicals. 3-1 | 2nd Chesh. 1-0 | | |
| St. Xavier's ... ... | | | | |
| 2nd Cheshire Regiment ... | 2nd Chesh. 2-0 | | | |
| B. E. S. Old Boys ... ... | | | | |
| Parsi Pioneers "A" ... | Cyclists 6-1 | R. War 2—1. | Pioneers 2-1 | |
| Cyclists' Hockey Club ... | | | | |
| Rising Star Sporting Club.. | Royal War. 5-0 | | | |
| Royal Warwickshire Regt. | | | | |
| Hornets A. C. ... Bye | | Pioneers 2-0 | | |
| Pioneers H. C. ... Bye | | | | |
| Combined Poona H. C. Bye | C.P. 2-0 | | | |
| R. G. A. Colaba ... Bye | | | | |
| M. A. O. Aligarh ... Bye | M A O 1-0 | | | |
| Bombay Police ... Bye | | | | |

## YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Hog Island races will be sailed on Saturday the 4th proximo all entries must reach the Honorary Secretary, Sailing Committee, before 6 p. m. on Thursday the 2nd proximo.

Amalgamated Race for "A" and "B" Class.—Start time in hand—Course.—Committee Vessel—Butcher Beacon port—Red Channel Buoy N. of Butcher Island starboard—Black and White Buoy N. N. E. Elephanta starboard, to finishing line between a flag boat and the ballard on the pier at Hog Island.—10·49 miles.

"C" Class Handicap Race combined with "Tomtit" Class Race.—Start at 2-50 p. m.—Course.—Committee Vessel—Butcher Beacon port—Red Channel Buoy N of Butcher Island starboard—Black and White Buoy N. N. E Elephanta starboard, to finishing line between a flag boat and the ballard on the pier at Hog Island.—10·49 miles.

Chronometer time gun at 2-30 p. m.

## PROFESSOR LEON KENDAL.

Towards the end of next week, Mr. Leon Kendal, the famous astrological seer, will be leaving Bombay for the Punjab, whither he is going at the special request of a Chief who made his acquaintance in Europe a year or so ago. We understand Professor Kendal is very regretful at leaving Bombay, where he has made hosts of friends during the time he has been here, and he is assured of a very cordial welcome whenever he should return. During the time he has been in our midst it is no exaggeration to say that hundreds of people have consulted him and flattering, indeed, are the opinions that have been expressed as to his power and ability. Mr. Kendal impresses one at once as a man of keen insight and a deep student of those subjects known as the mysteries, and it is easy when one has been to him to understand his deservedly great reputation. To those who have been thinking about having their horoscopes cast or their palms read by this master of the art, we would advise a quick visit to Watson's Hotel.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

## CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The earthquake recorded in Simla, last Thursday, was distinctly felt in Lahore.

There will be an Old Wellingtonian Dinner at Simla, on the 18th of June.

Many cases of hydrophobia have recently been observed in the neighbourhood of Peshawar.

A district centre of the St. John Ambulance Association has been inaugurated at Maymyo, Burma.

A Howrah Magistrate has committed for trial three Mahomedans, on a charge of flaying a stolen cow alive for the purpose of obtaining the skin.

The Hon. Mr. Deva Prasad Sarbadhikary leaves for England on 1st May as a delegate of the University of Calcutta to the London Congress of Universities.

Since the last monthly meeting 23 new members have joined the Bengal Automobile Association. This is a goodly increase and the membership now exceeds 100.

The death occurred in England, on the 18th instant, of Mr. Arthur Corben, the Chief Auditor of the Assam-Bengal Railway. The deceased was the father of Mrs. Gilbert Mansfield of Calcutta.

Mrs. Ashe, wife of the late Mr. Ashe, Collector of Tinnevelly, who has been living at Kodaikanal for the past ten months, left for England with her children on Wednesday.

Moulvi Gholam Tahoor, Interpreter and Translator, Original Side, High Court, Calcutta, has been elected a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

The steamer "Cadzel" of the R.S.N. and I.G.S.N. Co's, anchored at the Khulna steamer ghat, in which the local Agent of the companies used to live, suddenly sank on Tuesday evening during a heavy storm.

It is believed Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Judge of the Calcutta High Court and Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, will succeed the Hon. Mr. F. A. Slacke, who retired on the 1st of April, as President of the Board of Examiners.

A Press Communique states that the only letters for India on Board the "Oceana" were those specially superscribed by the senders with a request to send them by the all-sea route. None of them was registered.

Miss Winifred Huddleston, only child of Mr. H B. Huddleston, Traffic Manager, Burma Railways, and of Mrs. H. B. Huddleston, was married to Mr. Philip Henstock, a partner of Messrs. Morrison and Co. on the 16th April at Christ Church, Rangoon.

The suit filed in the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon against Messrs. Macdonald and Co, has been postponed. The suit is in connection with certain trade marks of white shirtings which both parties to the suit claim as their own.

A telegraphic intimation has been received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the British Minister at Buenos Aires reports the arrival at that place of a number of Indians for whom it will be impossible to find employment. Intending emigrants are accordingly warned of the risk they incur in proceeding to the Argentine Republic.

The storage space at berths Nos. 2 and 7 of the Port Commissioners, Calcutta docks, is becoming so overtaxed that it has been decided to utilize the flat roofs of the transit sheds there more fully than is possible under present arrangements. The roofs give a space of 126,115 square feet in all and trolley lines are to be laid on them and lifts extended at a cost of Rs. 20,131.

Balaji Singh, a sepoy in the 88th Carnatic Infantry, stationed at Cannanore, was committed to the North Malabar sessions charged with the murder of a havildar. It was alleged that while on sentry duty, the accused shot and killed Havildar Gurusawmy and also fired at and wounded another sepoy. He has been found "not guilty" by the assessors, and the judge, agreeing with the verdict, discharged him.

A correspondent wrote to the "Glasgow Herald" on the 27th March :—"I am informed that the complimentary dinner to Lord Pentland—the Governor-designate of Madras—which was to take place in Glasgow on the 2nd April, has been postponed. This action has been taken at the request of Lord Pentland, in view of the prevalent distress arising from the coal strike."

Major J. C. Robertson, I. M. S., officiating Sanitary Commissioner, the United Provinces, has been appointed Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India. Under the new conditions governing the appointment he will be mainly a touring officer and will be administratively subordinate to the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service. The pay of the post will be Rs. 2,000 rising to Rs. 2,200.

The President of the Bangalore Municipality explains that the serious shortage in the supply of water in that city is largely due to the fact that 80,000 gallons are required daily to wash the Jewel filters. With a view to save this quantity he asked the Principal Medical Officer whether having regard to the daily analysis of water it would be safe to dispense with filtration. The Medical Officer agreed that filtration might be dispensed with.

A return recently issued to the Calcutta Corporation states that during the last five years a large number of pariah dogs have been killed by the police. The number in fact rose from 7,000 in 1907 to 12,509 in 1911. The Chairman states that if the Corporation would pay one anna per dog destroyed instead of one pice and thus enable more elaborate arrangements to be made, more could be removed. This would mean an expenditure of an additional Rs. 700, and the matter has gone before the General Committee.

An extraordinarily fierce storm occurred in Tirhut last Saturday evening soon after 7 o'clock. The thunder and lightning were practically continuous. Raindrops which became huge hailstones after a few minutes poured down upon the heads of those unfortunate men and beasts who happened to be unable to get into shelter before the storm broke. A violent wind storm completed the confusion and a great many trees were blown down in Muzafferpur and Wehsi. Several natives were killed by falling trees and some animals by the hailstones, some of which were almost as large as a pigeon's eggs.

A remarkable steeplechase took place last Tuesday morning at Mia Chapra when eight horses started off over a 4 1-2 mile course taking 27 jumps on their way. The riders were Messrs. Follit, Danby, Wylde, Cameron, Shaw, Hoghton, Louby and Mrs. Louby. The last three dropped out of the chase very early in the run, but the others took their jumps without a hitch. Mr. Wylde's pony took charge of him almost immediately and his rider was quite unable to stop him for some time, but luckily they escaped all mishaps. Mr. Follit was a good first, Mr. Danby came in second, and Captain Cameron was third. The whole race was over in fifteen minutes.

The vacations and holidays enjoyed by the courts in this country are not infrequently the subject of envious remarks by officers on the executive side, writes a contemporary. In the Mysore State holidays would appear to be even more numerous than in British India. In the administration report of the Chief Court of Mysore, it is stated that there were during the year 1910-11 in all 137 sittings for the disposal of civil and criminal work, including 27 single judge's sittings and two full bench sittings, and the Registrar adds : "Unless and until the number of gazetted holidays is curtailed by the Government, the number of sittings cannot be increased."

We Ask "WHY COUGH?"

Q. What is good for my cough?
A. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Q. How long has it been used?
A. Seventy years.
Q. Do doctors endorse it?
A. If not, we would not make it.
Q. Do you publish the formula?
A. Yes. On every bottle.
Q. Any alcohol in it?
A. Not a single drop.
Q. How may I learn more of this?
A. Ask your doctor. He knows.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Tired Feeling?
Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls,
The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling. Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good. Makes rich, red blood. Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality. Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels. The finest tonic medicine for old and young. For workers or thinkers. For students and the aged. A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.
Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind, Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Healthy Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and students.
Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.
Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
JUMMA MUSJID, No. 2, BOMBAY.

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Best British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS
£3. 10s. to £9
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY
For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COOKE and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. 3/3," P. O. Box 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, via coast ports with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Berbera, 2792 tons, Captain W. Lemarchand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia with a cargo of coal and horses, and 8 passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay, 2499 tons, Captain A. Scotland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Umta, 3491 tons, Captain R. Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Uhenfels, 3568 tons, Captain S. Erbo, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg via Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Delta, 4780 tons, Captain E. P. Martin, R.N.R., arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Beckbergen, 2447 tons, Captain D. J. de Hond, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rotterdam with a general cargo.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Commander E. J. C. Hardern arrived in harbour yesterday from Calicut.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H M S Espeigle | Comdr C. Maxwell Regray | Sloop |
| R I M S Lawrence | Comdr Harold | Despatch Vessel |
| R I M S Dufferin | Comdr Vines | R I M |
| R I M S Dalhousie | Comdr Finnis | R I M |
| R I M S Hardinge | Troopship | |

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 28.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abydos | 1939 | Harrison | W & A G & Co |
| Barola | 2867 | Butter | M M & Co |
| Braziliana | 2438 | Snowdon | G Cotton & Co |
| Berbera | 2792 | Le March | M M & Co |
| Catalone | 2415 | Gloves | W & A G & Co |
| Daylight ship | 3599 | Anderson | Standard Oil Co |
| Elgin | 2442 | Potts | |
| Islami | 2545 | Goode ...N F...N F | Bo & P S N Co |
| Kuala | 360 | McLarin ...11-3 | K N & Co |
| Kowie | 2836 | Coates | Arab S Co |
| Madura | 1273 | Logan | M M & Co |
| Pentakota | 2209 | Stewart | M M & Co |
| Patrick Stewart | | Townsend | I G F Steamer |
| Putiala | 1929 | Whytehead | M M & Co |
| Rahmani | 1872 | Green | Bo & P S N Co |
| Shah Jehan | 2635 | McBean | Shah S N Co |
| Saifi | 565 | Morin | Arab S N Co |
| Tynesider | 737 | Thomson | Arab Steamers Co |
| Umta | 3491 | Phillips | M M & Co |
| Vadala | 2164 | Lema | M M & Co |
| Wotan | 2403 | Lorenzen ...L'pool | W & A G & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 28.

#### PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Banca | 3794 | Potter | Kobe | | P & O Co |
| B Toronto | 3894 | Pickering | Hull | 2-5 | J. Finlay & Co |
| C&B Culna | 3496 | Farquharson | A'werp | 7-5 | M M & Co |
| D&E Barrister | 3080 | Smith | Hamburg | | K N & Co |
| F Newby Hall | 2839 | Parker | L'pool | 10-5 | K N & Co |
| H Landaura | 2157 | Cunningham | Genoa | 4-5 | J L & Co |
| K Umzunbi | 2138 | Robertson | Middlesbro | | W & A Graham & Co |
| L Linga | 957 | Rothwell | Karachi | | M M & Co |
| M Zambesi | 2415 | Ferguson | | | T M & Co |
| N Dalemoor | 2572 | Bruhn | Dunkirk | 30 | W & A G & Co |
| N Geddington Court | 2195 | Gleghorn | Genoa | | W & A G & Co |

#### VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Clan Lindsay | 2499 | Scotland | | | N F |
| 2 Castalia | 4081 | Metchell | | | W & A G & Co |
| 3 Austria | 4871 | Casalich | Trieste | 30-4 | A L S N Co |
| 3 Haddon Hall | 2577 | Parry ...23 | L'pool | 26-4 | K N & Co |
| 4 Kasara | 501 | King | Busreh | 2-5 | |
| 5 Clan Grant | 2504 | Cowie | | | J Finlay & Co |
| 6 Himalaia | 3152 | Shack | Ant'p | 10-5 | J M & Co |
| 7 Semiramis | 2432 | Bilaffer | Trieste | | A L S N Co |
| 8 Beek bergen | 2447 | Hand | Ant'p | 4-5 | T M |
| 9 Wildenfels | 2535 | Weitsmann | Hamburg | 28-4 | W & A G & Co |
| 10 & 11 Delha | 4780 | Mark | Shanghai | 8-5 | T & C & Co |
| 12&13 Egypt | 4207 | Summers | London | 4-5 | P & O Co |
| 14 Lhasa | 950 | Manley | Karachi | 3-5 | M. M. & Co., |
| 15 Colombo Maru | 2919 | Kamoshita | | | N Y Kaisha, |
| 16 Majidi | 1857 | Watson | Genoa | 8-5 | Bo & P S N Co |

100 Ton Crane.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uhenfels | 3568 | Erbo | Karachi | 10-5 | W & A G & Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Apr. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Delta | Martin | Shanghai April 9 |
| | Beckbergen | deHond | Rot'dam Mar 23 |
| | Uhenfels | Erbo | Hamburg Mar 24 |
| 29 | Umta | Phillips | Calcutta April 5 |
| | Clan Lindsay | Scotland | Glasgow Mar 26 |
| | Berbera | LeMerchand | Australia April 1 |
| | R I M S Hardinge | Hordern | Calicut April 28 |
| | City of York | Wilson | Liverpool &c. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Apr. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Linga | Rothwell | Karachi &c |
| | City of York | Wilson | Liverpool &c |

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Kasara, for Persian Gulf.
" Delta, for China, &c.
" Ile De la Reunion, for Genoa, &c.

### MADRAS.

#### ARRIVALS.

| Apr. | Vessels. | From. |
|---|---|---|
| 27 | Nadir | Bombay |
| 26 | Nigaristan | London |
| 26 | Berkenfels | Antwerp |

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Glasgow," arrived at Perim on the 28th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on the night of the 4th proximo.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Sicilia, from Genoa left Aden on the 28th instant and expected here on the 4th proximo noon.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES. REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 30th April.

[illegible] Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows :—

Sunday, the 5th Prox.—"D" Class firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a. m.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, reported from 6 a.m. on the 2th9 April to 6 a. m., yesterday :—

| | Plague attacks. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 15 | 9 |
| Same date last year | 39 | 34 |
| Total mortality for to-day from all causes | | 107 |
| Same date last year | | 117 |

#### DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

| Caught alive | Found dead | Infected. |
|---|---|---|
| 833 | 751 | 73 |

CRICKET
FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE
ARTICLES
BY
WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England ; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)
J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire ; England's greatest professional bat).
G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).
P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).
M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey ; he may yet captain England).
E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE
*BOMBAY GAZETTE*
IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

The Value of Bowling
by WILFRED RHODES.
On Hitting
by G. L. JESSOP.
Great Games I have seen
by J. T. TYLDESLEY.
How to Win Matches
by M. C. BIRD.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

| BRAND | Price. Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg. | 6 | 0 | 2 | per case |
| White Rose, 150 deg. | 5 | 12 | 2 | do. |
| Chester, 125 deg. | 4 | 12 | 2 | do. |
| Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. | 4 | 8 | 2 | do. |
| Tiger 125 deg. | 4 | 8 | 2 | do. |
| Monkey Brand, 125° | 4 | 4 | 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins) | 3 | 14 | 0 | per two tins. |
| Elephant brand 125° (in tins) | 3 | 14 | 0 | do. |
| do. brand 125° (in bulk) | 3 | 4 | 0 | per 8 gallons. |
| Camel brand 125° (in tins) | 3 | 14 | 0 | per two tins. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

Tuesday, 30th April, 1912.

## THE HIGH COURT BENCH.

THAT extraordinary institution, the Bombay Presidency Association, which hibernates for years together and suddenly puts forth a feeble claim to recognition as still among the living, has just given fresh evidence of existence by addressing a letter to Government on the subject of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. The letter is signed by Sir P. M. Mehta as President and Chairman of the Council of the Association, with Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Amirudin Tyabji, the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad, and Mr. N. M. Samarth as honorary secretaries. We wonder who, besides these five gentlemen, constitute the Council, or even the Association itself. Whether there be one or one thousand matters not, the views expressed in the letter are the views of one man by whom the others are dominated. The letter itself begins with the recital of a number of time-worn platitudes, first of which is that the desirability and justice of appointing natives of India to an increasing majority of higher offices has now for many years been fully recognised. If the draughtsman had said "number" instead of "majority" we should have agreed with him, for the desirability of appointing an increasing majority has never been recognised except perchance by the Presidency Association or its Council or the President; certainly not by the people who are governed or the people who have recourse to the Law Courts—concerning which this letter has particular application. Why the Association should have roused itself from its long sleep at this identical moment we do not know, for the question of appointments to the Bench of the Bombay High Court is not likely to cause much flutter in legal dovecots for some time to come, but probably the Association got scent of the subsequently discredited rumour that Mr. Justice Russell contemplated retirement. Anyhow the Association, through its Council, expresses the hope that H E. the Governor in Council in making any new appointment to the judgeships of the High Court of Bombay will give favourable consideration to the claims of well-qualified natives of India to an increasing share of these appointments.

The letter—it could not emanate from the Presidency Association otherwise—recites the Proclamation of 1858, not omitting that most important clause, referring to qualification by education, ability and integrity, which is so often entirely overlooked; and then it reproduces copious extracts from the report of the Public Service Commission. That Commission certainly did express the view that the time had come when an advance might be made and therefore "merely recommended" that in the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay the number of Judges selected from the judicial branch of the Provincial Service or from advocates or pleaders of the High Court should be increased. We are glad that the Council of the Association does not seek to deny that since that recommendation was made there has been a steady and marvellous change in the general outlook and aspirations of the people of this country; or that a great step forwarded has been taken in the grant of representative Government to the people of India and of associating them with the Government of India in the daily and hourly administration of their affairs. It is acknowledged, too, that a liberal and statesmanlike policy has been adopted in throwing open the highest offices under the Crown to well-qualified Indians—the Executive Councils, the Privy Council, and the Council of the Secretary of State But that is not enough for the Association, who for some reason or other best known to themselves have directed their still somnolent energy towards the Bench of the Bombay High Court. That Bench may or may not be in need of strengthening. It is no better and no worse than any other High Court, so there is no justification for asking that an additional number of judges be appointed.

Even if that were the aim of the Presidency Association why introduce the subject now and why address Sir George Clarke upon it considering that, unfortunately, His Excellency will have left these shores in all probability before a vacancy on the Bombay Bench occurs and the necessity to appoint a new judge arises? Something has aroused the Association from its slumbers; it scarcely knows what, but its dreams were of judges and courts and barristers and unjust sentences and so forth—a singularly unlucky subject to dream about. But there it is, and rubbing their eyes, the Chairman of the Council and his vast array of honorary secretaries declare that the legal abilities of the natives of India—or some of them they should have said—have long been recognised and that native lawyers, practising in the High Court of Bombay, have in the same manner as in the other presidencies, made for themselves a prominent and respectable position at the Bar. Therefore the Council submits that "native lawyer qualified by education, ability and integrity are available to fill a larger number of the judgeships of the High Court of Bombay" and hope that "no consideration of race will be allowed to come in the way of the appointment of qualified Indians to judgeship, in which the Council submits merit and merit alone should be the determining factor." All that is very gratuitous. Merit and merit alone has been the determining factor since Indians became eligible. Questions of race have altogether been lost sight of, but it is so easy for a disappointed man to say "Oh, it is because I am not a European," when really there have been others available who possessed greater merit, greater ability, greater education and more pronounced integrity. But we have reason to believe that the Association will receive a courteous reply to its letter, after which it will probably close its eyes—and "plunge in thought again."

◆

INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES.

ALTHOUGH the average Indian is regarded, and more or less rightly, as conservative it is satisfactory to observe that in recent years he has shown a decided tendency to open up new fields of industry. This tendency has been followed by the growing practice of sending young men abroad to study industrial conditions. Twenty years ago the great majority of Indians who left India did so with the view of entering one or other of the learned professions, the law or medicine. It was rare, indeed, to find a young man prepared to go to England or to the United States to work in a laboratory or a workshop, with the result that the purely Indian factory was presided over either by a European or was conducted on such lines as to make success impossible. That the Government of India is in full sympathy with the new spirit, we have the many technical scholarships established throughout the country to bear witness, and we believe we are right in saying that, from the industrial point of view, there never has been in the history of the British occupation of India, such hearty and successful co-operation between the Government and the people as at the present time. We are led to these reflections, because of the interest being taken just now in the possibility of developing the by-products of the soft woods of Travancore. It was shown in a recent article in the *Hindu*, which we republish on another page of this issue, that opportunities present themselves for the establishment of match factories, and factories for the turn-out of tea chests and packing cases. Some trade is already being done in boxes, and we believe we are right in saying that more than local firms find the Travancore box a very useful article indeed. The tea-chest industry, too, should find plenty of scope. India's outturn of tea advances steadily every year, and the number of chests required in Assam alone must be enormous. That the Garden agents would be prepared to adopt the country-made box, all other things being equal, is probable so long as the regular supply is assured.

An even more important matter, however, is the question of manufacturing wood pulp. As is well known, paper made from this product has attained to a certain vogue in Europe, and some will remember the great stir made a couple of years ago when the announcement was made that a great London newspaper had acquired a forest for its own needs. Cochin, the State contiguous to Travancore, has already employed an expert to deal with this possibility, and, as the article points out, Travancore with a considerably larger area of forest should surely be a suitable ground for experiment in the direction. We hope the subject will not be lost in the maze of literary discussion, but that the State authorities will persevere and ascertain definitely what are the possibilities. India, considering her vast area and resources, is probably the most meagrely developed country in the world, and this not because she is ruled by an apathetic Government, but because her peoples have been reluctant to venture in to new fields and to embark in new ventures. The state of the indigenous sugar industry is an outstanding example of this timidity, the reproach being flung at us year by year that, although we produce more sugar-cane than any other country in the world, we buy the most imported sugar.

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THE CANADIAN NAVY.

THE diverse views, adopted by Canadian politicians in regard to Imperial naval defence have been a subject of curious scrutiny by all who take the interest, which everyone should take in the subject. It has not been easy always to follow Canadian intentions and again we find that there is much speculation as to what is actually to be done. The latest rumour, which has reached the Home Press and which emanates from a source declared to be inspired, credits the Borden Ministry with the intention of inviting tenders immediately for the building of two super-Dreadnoughts and of demanding the creation of an Imperial squadron to be controlled by an Imperial Board of Admiralty, on which Canada and the other Dominions would be represented. This representation is to be made a *sine qua non* of a cash contribution. The policy, of course, is not at all to the liking of those Canadians whose agitation last autumn led to the suspension of naval construction in Canada, as planned by the Laurier administration. What they demanded was a handsome cash subvention to the British Navy instead of the formation of a separate Dominion unit. In this they were applauded by many politicians at Home who were equally eulogistic of the Laurier scheme for the creation of a separate Canadian navy. That scheme has been the subject of much misrepresentation. It has been said that the navy to be created thereby would be independent and used only for the defence of Canada, whereas the agreement between the Home Government and the Dominion expressly empowers the Governor-General to place the Canadian fleet at the disposal of the mother country for general service in case of emergency. The latest official information received in England is that no policy will be formulated until Mr. Borden and Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine, have had consultation with the Admiralty next month. A scheme will then be drawn up and submitted for approval to the Canadian Parliament. Meanwhile it may be noted that the only provision which has been made in this year's Canadian Estimates for naval services is a sum of 1,666,000 dollars, which is required for the maintenance of the existing fleet.

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A HAGUE ARBITRATION.

READERS will easily remember the long and expensive arbitration, which took place at The Hague Tribunal over the Newfoundland Fisheries dispute. In spite of the fact that much time was occupied by the Tribunal in examining the points at issue, the questions involved were of such infinite complexity that many details had to be referred to a commission of experts for settlement. It is stated now, however, that Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador at Washington, has succeeded in creating an understanding between the Governments of Canada and the United States on these matters. The Commission has never been called together, the explanation being that at the last moment the Canadian and Newfoundland Governments decided that they would be likely to make a more satisfactory bargain by direct personal negociation with the United States Government. A conference was accordingly held at Washington early last year, and the objections taken by the United States to almost the whole of the Canadian and Newfoundland fisheries legislation were again discussed. After a great deal of discussion an agreement was come to on most of the points in dispute, but this conclusion was subsequently vitiated by differences of opinion as to the interpretation of some of the minutes of the proceedings and by amendments proposed by the United States Government to the international fisheries regulations. In consequence the Canadian Government intimated their determination to withdraw from the Washington Agreement, and it was then decided to summon the Commission of Experts. Before this was actually done, however, Mr. Bryce proposed a *modus operandi* which has been accepted by all the parties concerned and will save further delay and expense.

◆

THEFTS FROM MOVING TRAINS.

THE Upper India Chamber of Commerce have submitted a strong note dealing with the continually reported thefts of goods while in transit over our various railway systems. The grievance is as old as the trains, and we do not ignore the fact that prevention of the evil has exercised the various railway authorities as keenly as the thefts have merchants themselves. In most cases the railways are protected through the signing by consignors of goods risk notes, but we are glad to believe that this fact does not prevent the Companies from investigating complaints. It will be admitted, we think, that no class of theft known in India is more difficult to detect, and in some parts of India it is notorious that thieves have given themselves up entirely to attend to the possibilities offered by goods trains. On the other hand we must remember that the allegation has frequently been made that the native railway employee is not more immaculate than his compatriot who steals in other walks of life, and that in many localities he has excellent facilities for taking what is not his. We feel assured the grievance is one that wants looking into, and that, risk note or no risk note, it is incumbent on the various railway administrations to use every endeavour to check the evil.

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THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia" with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left Aden, at 10 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

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THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Assaye" left Hongkong, at 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 27th instant.

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THE goods traffic on the B. B and C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th April, 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911 of 763,548 maunds, and Rs. 65,418 in the earnings.

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THE German Admiralty is negotiating with the Zeppelin Company to deliver within the next three years four or five of the most powerful Zeppelin airships for naval purposes.

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IN spite of its labour difficulties, Natal is making good progress with the cultivation of the sugarcane. The value of the crop this year is put at one and a quarter millions sterling, and it is stated that the sugar industry promises to be one of the most productive resources of the South African Union. It would be interesting to know, says the *Pioneer* what methods are followed in the Colony and whether the central-factory system has been introduced.

## UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

## AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

### Settlers and their Troubles.

### LADY AND THE ALIEN LAW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, APRIL 15.

Lieutenant G. de la Poer Beresford, in an article on "The Supply of Horses in Australia, and its Effect on the Indian Market," published in the "Commonwealth Military Journal" for the current month, remarks on the scarcity in Australia of the stamp of horse most suitable for military purposes, and comments upon its cause, which he considers to be the need of animals for farming purposes in South Australia and the other States. "The extraordinary popularity of the trotting strains in the southern States is deplorable," he writes: "Trotters when meted with the old stamp of light saddle and harness mares have produced an entirely new type, a round-boned horse with an indifferent body, straight shouders, a clumsy trotting gait, and an impossible canter or gallop. They are certainly of a very docile disposition, with good constitutions, and are probably excellent slaves for tradesmen's carts. But even if they were suitable, these horses now command prices that put them out of the question for remount purposes. It is to be noted that the extension of railways and the introduction of first, bicycles, and latterly motors, has already done much to abolish the necessity of keeping good saddle and harness horses by such people as professional men and landholders, classes of men who, by reason of the necessity of getting about the country with the least possible delay, used to supply themselves with the best horseflesh they could get. Years ago, one constantly heard a country doctor say with pride that his pair of breedy-looking buggy horses took him 40 miles and back in a certain time. Now he talks of his particular brand of motor, and of the amount of money it saves him a year. Electric trams, motor buses, and taxicabs will, in time, drive horse-drawn vehicles off the streets of the cities. The bicycle has almost entirely replaced the saddle horse in the case of laboring men who used to travel long distances in search of highly-paid employment, like sheep-shearing. On large grazing properties, owing to extensive subdivision by fencing, few horses are kept—in fact, some employers have already mounted their men on motor bicycles. The above reasons, coupled with the lessened demand for light horses, and the fact that sheep are far more profitable than any kind of horses, have done much to eliminate what was a really good stamp of horses for saddle work and replace it by one more suited to fill local requirements. Not only are the southern agricultural States of Australia dropping out of the competition to supply India with horses, but they are actually beginning to compete against India as buyers in a way that must sooner or later seriously affect not only the price of Australian horses in India, but also the scope of the supply." Finally, Lieutenant Beresford suggests that if companies or individuals cannot be induced to breed horses for India, the British Government should try and get land and do it for themselves.

### AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Details of the organisation of the new militia to be formed by the transfer of compulsory adult trainees into existing militia units have been announced. The count of the 1894 class of senior cadets to be transferred is incomplete, but it is expected that at least 20,000 cadets will become militiamen. They will be distributed among existing units, which will be divided amongst military training areas. several companies being allotted to each area. The scheme of organisation shows that the Minister of Defence has been adamant in his announced determination to dissolve the Victorian Scottish regiment. The regiment is to be allotted an area, including Port Melbourne. The battalion is to take in about 200 adult trainees, who will be allowed to purchase kilts if they choose, but who will have to train in Australian khaki uniform. As the present members of the regiment reach the end of the time for which they have agreed to serve they will drop out. All present privates in the militia will drop out at the end of their present service unless they sign on for a new period before July or become non-commissioned officers. The regiment will thus lose its Scottish characteristics and become purely Australian, with a number as an Australian militia battalion. The new system of militia is to be territorial. Trainees will train with militia in districts in which they live. All recruits must come from the ranks of efficient senior cadets, who will automatically move up into the militia. The Light Horse, which is not seriously affected by the new organisation, will be increased in Victoria by six battalions. Signallers will be attached to engineering corps. The field artillery will be largely increased, becoming part of the territorial troops, and trainees will be given their choice of the arm of their brigade in which they would like to serve, although the numbers will restrict this choice. The changes are as expected after the official announcement of January, but they will cause a great deal of heart-burning among officers and men, for they mean that the old militia is dying, to be replaced by the new compulsory trainees.

### CAMPAIGN FOR NAVAL RECRUITS.

The campaign for recruits for the navy will be inaugurated this week by the Naval Board. The fleet unit will require about 2,000 men, of whom more than 1,000 are to be supplied by Australia under the Henderson scheme. About 200 are in training at the Williamstown depot, but at least another 800 are needed. The boys will be entered on the Tingara on June 1. The age-limit will be 14 1-2 to 16 years. Of the first 100 appointments. New South Wales will be allotted 37, and the other States in proportion. Another 100 appointments will be made on September 1. The boys appointed will be given a year's training in the Tingara, during which they will receive 7/ a week. At the age of 18 there will, as a rule, be advanced to ordinary seamen (14/ to 26/3 a week), stokers, signalmen, or telegraphists. The wages are exclusive of 11/1 per day allowance for uniform, rations, and medical attendance. The exact location of naval works has not been recommended by Admiral Henderson, and to fix it he said was rather a strong undertaking. The State Government was entering with the Navy Office into a joint survey. The cost would be about £2,000, and the State would contribute £1,000. This was to provide new charts to carry out soundings and borings on the reefs and shoals at present blocking the entrance, and to provide information for future action. Sites for the principal works had been chosen, and the foundations would be examined to see if they were suitable. Under the Henderson scheme, Cockburn Sound is to be furnished with graving docks, building slips, workshops, storehouses, and all plant needed for the building of ships and the repairs and maintenance of a fleet.

### THE NAVAL COLLEGE.

Recent visits to Jervis Bay, New South Wales, by naval and public works officers, have further strengthened the official opinion that the Federal Government made a costly mistake in rejecting the Naval Board's advice that a temporary Naval College be located at Osborne House, Geelong. The work of establishing a college in the neglected locality chosen, 26 miles from a railway station is going to be much more expensive and difficult than was supposed. A harbor will have to be constructed. Captain's Point affords little protection from storms, and a stone break-water, about 120 ft. in length, running out to 25 ft. of water, will be an immediate necessity for the use of vessels bringing construction material. A timber jetty is now being built. It was hoped that quarries would be located on the Federal territory, and the cost of building a breakwater reduced by a ready and cheap supply of material. Search-parties have been out looking for likely quarrying ground, but so far without success, and it is feared that stone will have to be brought by road or sea. This will add considerably to the cost of the college. An elaborate scheme of construction has been drawn up by the naval authorities and provisionally approved. The college will be the largest work yet undertaken by the works branch of the Home Affairs Department. Unfortunately the breach between the Federal and the New South Wales Governments prevents an early start with the works, thus further postponing the day when the Naval Board will cease to be wholly dependent on the British Admiralty for a supply of naval officers. Could the two Governments settle their differences the building of the college could be proceeded with. The land necessary would be transferred from the New South Wales Government to the Commonwealth, and the main constructions which are to cross the present boundary of the New South Wales Government's preserves would be begun without delay. Money was voted by Parliament last session for the college, but the passage of four months leaves the department still unable to spend it.

### WHERE ARE THOSE BOYS?

The search for boys who, born in 1898, neglected to register their names in January with the military authorities is proceeding in other States with as great eagerness as in Victoria. As a result of enquiries in Western Australia Senator Pearce says the department's experience shows that January was a bad month for the registration of boys owing to the absence of themselves and their parents on holidays. Moreover, he points out that the training system is young. He intends to make the registrations and the attendances on parades a test of the way the area officers are doing their work? "Where we find," he adds, "that the attendance and registrations are low we shall take that as an indication that the area officer is not doing his work. The basis of comparison of the work done would be between registrations in January, 1901, and January, 1912, and not last January with the whole of last year's registrations. This basis still shows that the registration of the 1898 class has been disappointing. The number registered in January, 1911, for the four classes was 127,272, an average of 31,800, and this year's January registrations, therefore, fell off by 14,000, while clear statistical proof exists that the missing boys number at least 20,000.

### RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

It has been decided by the Federal Government to appoint a committee to visit the Northern Territory and advise as to the best railways' policy to be adopted. The committee will consist of three members—a railway engineer of experience in location and construction, a Civil engineer with experience in the construction of harbors and river improvements, and a man well acquainted with the general conditions of land in Territory. The instructions to the committee will be to advise the Government upon the railway lines which are necessary to open up the Territory, with special reference to its development from the north. This is explained to mean that it shall indicate the general direction and the nature of the railways and give some approximate estimate of the probable cost. The committee will be instructed to bear in mind the legal obligation which exists for the Commonwealth to construct a line from Darwin southwards to a point on the northern boundary of South Australia, and thence to a point on the Port Augusta railway. It will also consider existing and projected railways in Queensland and in Western Australia, and will recommend what junctions with those lines, if any, it will be in the interests of the Territory to construct. In framing its policy it will pay regard to the desirableness of utilising river communication from the sea. The mouths of the rivers are to be examined, together with other places which may be suitable for creation into harbors serviceably, as coastal terminals for railways.

### SETTLERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Board of Trade have circularised the Labor Exchanges, inviting 1,000 of the unemployed to emigrate to Australia under the auspices of the British Emigration League, who will contribute £5 towards their passages. They will be landed in Sydney and dispersed then to the places where they are required. A certain proportion will be exservice men with good discharges. The New South Wales Government have decided to take an important forward step in the matter of immigration, and publicity has been given to a scheme which has been engaging Cabinet attention during the past few weeks. The Government believe that the selection of workmen for whom definite occupations can be found without displacing local labor is preferable to a system of nomination. Without discounting the nomination system the proposal is now to give preference to workmen for whom permanent work is guaranteed. It is not proposed in any way to interfere with the nomination system for farm labourers beyond insisting on some rigid examination of those who offer. As far as possible the introduction of this class of labor will be augmented. The Government are also determined to deal with the domestic servant problem, it being realised that the existing machinery has failed to supply the demand. A radical departure is contemplated. Mistresses will be asked to repay the passage money (£6), the girls to come to them under agreement on the understanding that they repay from their wages the money advanced. Houses of sufficient dimensions to accommodate immigrants will be established in Sydney, and a comprehensive system of labor selection will be entertained, but no immigrant who has a tendency to lower the wage standard will be introduced. Mr. P. Hunter will be appointed Director of Immigration, with general control of the immigration policy, and will leave for London in a few days to inaugurate the new system of selection.

### THE TROUBLES OF SETTLERS.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands (Hon. F. W. Young), who has just paid a visit to the South-East made the following statement to the press:—"I visited the South-East at the request of members, with the view of enquiring into the condition of the settlers on the Kongorong (Mount Schank) estate, and also of the settlers on the various closer settlement properties surrounding Narracoorte. The Surveyor-General accompanied me, partly with the view of advising me on the spot and partly to compare the condition of the properties now with that at the time they were purchased. We spent practically the whole of Saturday inspecting Kongorong, and in the evening met the settlers in the district hall, and they presented their various grievances. I also had an opportunity to inspect Moorak, and on the following morning went over the unallotted country on the Struan estate and a fair proportion of the Hynam settlement. Speaking generally, settlers have erected substantial improvements on their holdings and indicated their desire to establish permanent homes there. I was exceedingly sorry to hear a continuous story of disappointment. The position at Kongorong is no doubt partly due to the vermin trouble, which has been accentuated by the fact that several thousand acres in this estate have not been allotted, and have therefore been a breeding-ground for rabbits. It is regrettable that the district council concerned did not take a livelier interest in the matter and seek the co-operation of the Government earlier with a view to keeping the rabbit pest down before it became the serious menace it is to-day. Now the vermin have put the unallotted country into such a condition that we can hardly hope to allot it successfully for some time to come. I hope to evolve some scheme that will assist together with the efforts of the settlers, in reducing the rabbit trouble to a reasonable limit, and also to get the unallotted country into good heart so that we may have it occupied at the earliest possible date. Generally the settlers requested relief in the direction of having their purchase-money considerably reduced or as an alternative having their agreements converted into perpetual leases at a reduced rate of interest, I endeavored to impress upon them that it was only proper that the capital value of the estates should be maintained as far as possible, both in their own interests and in the interests of the taxpayers. I stated that if any relief were given it would be necessary to deal with each case on its merits. I favoured the Government granting, where justified, considerable relief in the rent for a number of years, so that the settlers might get on their legs, and that eventually we might learn by experience that the land is worth the money which they have been asked to pay. I also impressed upon them the fact that Parliament had endeavoured to help them by means of closer settlement, and that it was their duty not unduly to imperil this policy to the injury of many others who were looking to it to secure land. I could not help feeling that the applications for relief were presented in a somewhat wholesale manner, and that that made it difficult to individualise the troubles which have to be dealt with. The various matters submitted to me will be most carefully considered, and at an early date I hope to make proposals to my colleagues for their consideration, and in the meantime the receiver of rents will not unduly press for payment in cases of hardship."

### A LADY AND THE ALIEN LAW.

Mrs. Eliott, daughter of a Scotchman, a tea-planter, of Ceylon, and of a Eurasian mother, finds herself strangely situated at Palmerston North New Zealand. She came with a Palmerston lady to nurse a grand child who had been ordered from Ceylon on account of malaria. Mrs. Elliott left two of her own children in Ceylon anticipating no difficulty about the return. She came by the Orient line, and the first trouble arose at Fremantle and under the alien law a bond for £100 was signed. From Sydney she

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

## THE SIEGE IN PARIS.

### BONNOT AND DUBOIS SHOT BY THE POLICE.

### Trains Convey Spectators to the Scene.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, APRIL 28.

Engineers exploded two bombs against the house at Choisy le Roi, and on going inside the police found Bonnot seriously wounded and the owner of the house dead. Bonnot was removed to hospital where he died.

PARIS, APRIL 29.

Bonnot was the chief of the gang of motor criminals, and it was he that shot M. Jouin, Deputy Chief Detective, on the 24th instant.

The siege of the house at Choisy-le-Roi was a regular Sidney Street affair, and occupied five hours. The operations were directed by M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, who was in command of a large force of police and Republican Guards. The mayor of Choisy-le-Roi and other citizens also took part. A fusillade from rifles, sporting guns and revolvers was kept up, while thousands of the inhabitants had assembled, armed with hay forks and other impromptu weapons, to cut off the escape of the criminals.

The police were at first driven back, two being severely wounded, but finally, a cart, laden with straw, with two mattresses hanging from the rear, was backed against the house, and, sheltered by the cart, a lieutenant placed two bombs in position. The cart was then withdrawn, but the bombs did not explode. The manœuvre was repeated, and though more successful, little damage was done. At the third attempt, however, a wall collapsed and the house burst into flames.

The police rushed in and brought out the noted anarchist Dubois. He was dead, having received three bullet wounds. Bonnot was dying from a dozen wounds, two of them in the head and two in the stomach. Both men had committed suicide.

The police, who were now reinforced by troops, had the greatest difficulty in preventing the mob from lynching Bonnot, and in protecting him many of them were injured. The police were compelled to abandon the body of Dubois, which the mob trampled upon, dancing and yelling with delight.

The whole siege was cinematographed.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Up to the present twenty-three arrests have been made in connection with the different crimes of the Bonnot gang.

### Scenes in Paris.

PARIS, APRIL 29.

Feverish interest was taken in the Bonnot siege here. Hawkers in Paris sold nearly a million copies of special editions of the newspapers. Special trains were run to bring back the spectators from the scene of the siege.

The police have started a campaign against all anarchists. It appears that Bonnot and Dubois were killed by shots from the police and did not commit suicide, as was at first believed.

## LONG ISLAND FATALITY.

### Commander Peary's Colleague Drowned.

NEW YORK, APRIL 29.

Herr Borup, the explorer, who accompanied Commander Peary on his expedition to the North Pole, was to-day drowned in Long Island Sound owing to the upsetting of a canoe.

## THE LENA TRAGEDY.

### Popular Demonstrations of Sympathy.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 29.

A students' demonstration in sympathy with the Lena strikers last evening was dispersed by mounted police. One hundred and twenty-three arrests were made.

The police are making domiciliary visits and arresting many workmen on suspicion of planning demonstrations.

Sympathetic strikes in the provinces continue.

## TOLL OF THE AIR.

### Grave Accident to Famous Aviator.

PARIS, APRIL 29.

M. Vedrines, the famous aviator, while making a flight between Paris, Brussels and Madrid, on which he entered at Douai, fell at Epinay-Sur-Seine and had to be conveyed to hospital, having sustained a fractured skull.

Jules Vedrines was the first of the European Circuit competitors to reach Hendon in the competition held late last year. He is one of the newer men in the aviation world, though he has already placed to his credit some of the most wonderful flights so far achieved. He was the winner, it will be remembered, of the Paris-Madrid race a few months since, covering the 727 miles of the journey, involving the crossing of the Pyrenees, in little over twelve hours, while before this he attracted attention by flying from Paris to Pau. It was during his flight from Paris to Madrid that Vedrines had a thrilling encounter while passing over the Sierra Guadarrama with an eagle—an unpleasant experience which also befell M. Gibert in the same race. Vedrines met the situation by descending and then rising suddenly again; while Gibert frightened his assailant off with a revolver. He is a fearless airman and a fine sportsman.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 28.

The P. and O. steamer "Arabia" left here for Bombay at 10 p. m. with the outward mails of the 19th instant.

A HITCH has occurred in the negotiations between the Federal and State Governments in regard to the site selected at Jervis Bay for the Australian Naval College. The Commonwealth Government has been under the impression that the State Government would give it sovereign rights over a certain area at Jervis Bay, as in the case of the cession of Yass-Canberra. The State Government, on the other hand, says that it intended to give the Commonwealth only proprietary rights over land. The Prime Minister left Sydney for Brisbane, on April 13, with the matter still unsettled. Mr. Fish-r takes up the attitude that he would not be justified in recommending his Government to build the college on the site unless sovereign rights were granted.

## THE "TITANIC" DISASTER.

### SOME OF THE CREW ARRIVE AT PLYMOUTH.

### Men's Successful Protest against Detention.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 28.

A number of survivors of the crew of the "Titanic" have arrived at Plymouth in the steamer "Lapland." They are being detained at the docks until examined by the Board of Trade representatives.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent the press and the public from obtaining access. Many of the crew bitterly resent their enforced detention, and there are pathetic scenes outside, where persons who have lost friends or relations are seeking news.

The men have refused to speak until representatives of the Seafarers' Union are admitted.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

As the result of indignant protests by public men the Board of Trade last night cancelled the detention of the "Titanic" survivors at Plymouth. Seventy of them, however, voluntarily made depositions before leaving.

Relatives waited at the dock gates for hours after they had landed. No one was admitted to the dockyard. Some of the crew reached the window overlooking the road from where they conversed with their relatives for a few minutes. A few others found the railing through which pathetic greetings were exchanged.

The subjection of the men to such a home-coming is the subject of much comment.

### Havelock Wilson's Opinion.

WELLINGTON, (N. Z.), APRIL 29.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, Secretary of the National Seamen's Union, speaking at Auckland to-day, said he did not believe that Mr. Ismay and his colleagues were responsible for the disaster to the "Titanic." The name of Ismay, he said, stood high in shipping circles. He was delighted that Mr. Ismay had been saved.

Mr. Wilson blamed the Board of Trade for allowing the existing regulations to continue for so long. He said the Commission should recognise that keeping vessels afloat was of even greater importance than increasing the boat accommodation.

### A Sequel to the Disaster.

LATER.

A mass meeting of seamen and firemen at Liverpool, to-day, passed a resolution declaring their refusal to coal or load any ship carrying non-union labour or Chinese.

They also refuse to join any vessel unless a union official is present at the signing on of the men; also, an official must attend at the testing of lifeboats, etc.

The Mersey branch of the union has prevented men from signing on for liners as the men's demand for an increase of wages has not been granted. So far, fourteen Liverpool firms have refused the demands.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Captain Austin Le Gros, of the Asiatic Co's s. s. "Rajput" writes an interesting letter to the "Statesman." He says:—

As the loss of the "Titanic" appears to be the predominating subject at the present moment, I think a few words from an officer in the Merchant Service would not be amiss, and it might also help to clear up some of the erroneous reports that are at present circulating.

I may state that I have crossed the Atlantic on several occasions, that I have encountered ice in the ships I have been in, and that on all occasions when I have done so, I have found that if the vessel has been to the southward of the iceberg, or field, as the case may be, there has been, on these occasions, a certain amount of fog, and the ice was seldom seen, due to the fact that condensation was taking place. But, on the other hand, if the vessel is to the northward of the ice, the water and atmosphere have never been lowered to the same temperature as that of the ice itself, and the berg or ice-field is now plainly visible, due to the fact that there is little or no condensation. Again, a vessel may run between two icebergs; when this happens, the ice on both sides is visible.

That the dangers from ice are considerable at this time of the year is fully known to the navigator. He accordingly takes every precaution that may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case. He has means of ascertaining the position of the ice at his command, and these are good and reliable, and for them, we navigators have to thank the American Hydrograph Office. England possesses such an office, but with regard to ice it does not give the same simplified facilities to seamen; therefore, we, who are anxious to preserve our lives, and the lives of all on board, have to thank the Americans for the comprehensive manner in which they helped us. We are in most cases extremely grateful to them and send them every possible assistance for the compilation of their very comprehensive ice charts.

My object in referring to the ice is to show that a berg, such as the "Titanic" struck, could hardly have been visible, and it was doubtlessly veiled by a thin sheet of vapor, and that this veil of vapor would not rise to any height if a northerly wind was blowing, as the air would be too cold to permit it. It would, therefore, hang round the berg, and, as it would try to rise, would fall back in the shape of rime and be quickly melted by the heat of the water. Under the circumstances, it would be extremely hard to see such an obstruction, and even if it had been reported, even if the fog had risen for a moment and given the look-out man a view, which may have been the case, it must have almost immediately descended again, for if it had not, the look-out man would have reported a second time.

## GREAT FIRE AT DAMASCUS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 28.

A great fire at Damascus has destroyed the bazar quarter. The damage is estimated at two million pounds (Turkish).

[Damascus occupies an important commercial position, being the market for the whole of the deserts, and is also the starting point for the Hajj pilgrimage from Syria to Mecca. Naturally this brings much trade to the city. Its chief manufactures are silk work-cloths and cloaks, gold and silver ornaments etc., brass and copper work, furniture and ornamental woodwork. The bazaars of Damascus are of the most famous of their kind. Fruit and food grain are also largely produced in the district. The chief imports are cloths, prints, muslins, raw silk, sugar, rice, etc. In 1905, exports amounted in value to £386,000 and imports £872,400.]

As a result of examinations recently held in modern foreign languages, it is announced from the War Office that in addition to a large number of Officers who have qualifield as first-class interpreters in French, German, and Russian, two have passed the same examination in Turkish, and one each in Arabic, Hausa, Norwegian, and Persian. Among those who have qualified as second-class interpreters are one in Arabic and five in Cape Dutch, while during a course of study in China and Japan, to have qualified in the language of the former country and three in that of the latter.

## TROUBLE IN CRETE.

### Cretan Deputies Detained by British Cruiser.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CANEA. APRIL 29.

H. M. Cruiser "Minerva" to-day fired a blank to arrest the passage of a steamer on board which certain Cretan Deputies, irregularly elected to the Greek Chamber, were proceeding to Athens.

The Deputies were transhipped to H. M. Cruiser "Hampshire" where they are detained.

## QUEENSLAND ELECTIONS.

### Increased Majority for the Government.

BRISBANE, APRIL 29.

The Government has secured a majority of nineteen as against eight in the last Parliament.

The Prime Minister issued a manifesto on polling day, declaring that the contest lay between Parliamentary Government and Syndicalism, whose sole achievement was general strike with its attendant horrors.

## IRISH HOME RULE.

### How the Bill has been received by Irishmen.

A telegram in the Australian papers dated London, April 13th, states that the Seinn Fein rejects the Home Rule Bill with contempt.

The absence of any reference to general Devolution from the preamble of the Bill is commented upon as it is understood that it was included a few weeks ago.

The Liberals are prepared to accept the Bill as the beginning of a Federal scheme, but they consider that the granting of power to vary the Customs and Excise will be an obstacle to Federation, for if England, Scotland, and Wales are similarly invested hopeless confusion will be created.

Speaking at Banbury yesterday Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., said the Government was growing stale, and it was doubtful that it would last for the two years necessary to carry the Bill.

Speaking at a banquet given in the Holborn Restaurant on April 12th, to welcome Mr O'Callaghan, Secretary of the United Irish League in America, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., said the opponents of the Bill had seized upon one particular point, namely, the Constitution of the Senate, but if that were the only issue the Nationalists would be prepared to deal with it. Home Rule had often been a peril and an embarrassment to the English Parliament, but now it was a Godsend to the Liberals whom it united, strengthened, and encouraged.

The Right Rev. D. Kelly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ross, referring on the same date to the Bill, said:—"Those who have been demanding Gladstonian Home Rule as the high-water mark of self-government, must be delighted with a Bill that excels former measures in every respect and restores the ancient Irish Parliament with the further valuable improvement of an executive responsible to it."

## THE NICHOLSON COMMITTEE.

### Will Begin its Enquiry Next Wednesday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

Field-Marshal, Sir William Nicholson and Sir William Meyer arrived here last evening. The former is staying at The Mythe and the latter at Peterhoff, as the guest of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson.

The Nicholson Committee of Enquiry will now formally begin its work on May 1, and its scope will include all branches of Army administration in India, where economy is considered possible.

The Committee has been empowered to summon witnesses, and it is expected that experienced military officers will be examined.

The Committee consist of Field-Marshal, Sir William Nicholson, General Sir Percy Lake, General Sir Robert Scallon and Sir William Meyer who are all assembled at Simla.

Sir William and his committee will go into the question of Indian Army expenditure both from Imperial and the Indian points of view. This enquiry, it may be recalled, arose from the demands made by the non-official members in the Imperial Council for a reduction of military expenditure.

## INDIAN BARLEY PROSPECTS.

### Utility of the Grain for British Breweries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

The prospects of Indian barley in the European market for brewing purposes have greatly improved lately. Recent official information from Home is to the effect that certain consignments of Indian barley to the English markets last year were found excellent and were eagerly taken up and largely used in a number of breweries. Subsequent supplies are, however, said to have been not so good, but British brewers are of the opinion that, with proper care, Indian barley should command a good price from the brewing trade at Home.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

### Important Development in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

As an experimental measure, with effect from this morning, messages on postal and telegraph service between Calcutta and Simla are being transmitted by wireless. The first message by this system was received in Simia at 11-7 this morning having been booked at Calcutta, Fort William, at 10-10 and repeatsd at Allahabad and Delhi. After three months' experience of its working the question to what extent public and state traffic may safely be transmitted by wireless will be considered.

## SIND BORDER TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 29.

Owing to the insufficiency of police in Sind a large party of police have arrived from the Presidency proper to aid the Sind police authorities in taking effective measures to preserve the peace on the Sind border which has been the scene of frequent Brahui raids for some time past.

## THE FUTURE OF TIBET.

### SERIOUS ASPIRATIONS TO INDEPENDENCE.

### The Situation Described as "Deadly Worse."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

Information from reliable sources on the Tibetan border has now been received here on the subject of the situation at Lhassa, where fighting of a very severe order between the Chinese and the Tibetans continues.

It appears that the Tibetans have lost in all some nine hundred killed, and the Chinese three hundred killed. There are now about a thousand Chinese troops in the south of Lhassa surrounded by a large force of Tibetans who occupy the northern portions of the city.

The story of the arrest of the Regent and other Tibetan officials by the Chinese and the burning of the Sera monastery prove to be untrue. The only Tibetan prisoners of importance in the hands of the Chinese are the wife and children of the Dalai Lama's brother, whose house the Chinese seized and are now occupying. Several buildings in the south of the city have been burnt, but the Sera monastery, the Lhassa Temple, and the Dalai Lama's palace have so far escaped.

The Chinese are hard pressed and want of supplies is telling on them, but both sides desire to end these disastrous hostilities. At present there is no one to mediate.

The Tashi Lama's Prime Minister is proceeding to Lhassa from Shigatse to endeavour to give aid in the matter, as a terrible loss of life seems otherwise inevitable.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

The special Chinese correspondent of the *Statesman*, wiring from Pharijong, says:

The Tibetan headman there says the latest orders from Lhassa were that the trunks of all Chinese leaving Tibet should be searched for loot, and no native-born women, whether of mixed parents or otherwise, will be allowed to leave the country with their Chinese husbands.

The current talk about the Tibetans is that the downfall of the ruling dynasty in China ended the Chinese suzerainty over Tibet, which, they say, was only affiliated to China because her Emperor is the spiritual brother of the Dalai Lama. A distinction has been drawn between the Chinese and the Manchus in Tibet, the former being called black and the latter white Chinese. Meanwhile a private letter from the Chinese Republican headquarters at Wuchang states that Wong Leh Kwang, a graduate of the Military Academy, has been deputed to take despatches to the Dalai and Tashi Lamas asking them to console and pacify the people of Tibet and expound the fundamental principles of the Republic of which Tibet forms a part.

Judging from the present situation which the correspondent says is "deadly worse," he entertains little hope for the success of the mission, for the Tibetans are in no mood for peace negotiations.

### New Defence Works.

A Darjeeling telegram states that the new defence works at Gyantse will include a fort six hundred yards further from Gyantse Jong than the present post which is vulnerable to rifle and gingal fire from Jong. The extreme range of the Tibetan gingal is about one thousand yards so that the new fort will be beyond the danger zone. The perimeter of the fort will be about four hundred yards which, considering the small numbers of the agency guard, is quite big enough. Colonel Gale and Captain Bartlett of the Royal Engineers will probably be deputed for the work.

## BRIDGING THE HOOGHLY.

### Design for the New Floating Bridge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners have referred the new designs for the new Howrah bridge back to the Committee of expert engineers with a free hand to suggest improvements, or modifications, of the design.

It will be remembered that that committee reported that the design submitted by a German firm was the best and it is believed the reward of £3,000 for the best design will be awarded to that firm whichever design is eventually accepted.

[The bridge which has spanned the Hooghly, connecting Howrah with Calcutta, for many years, is one of the most famous bridges in the world, and certainly the most wonderful in India. As is well-known the tides in the Hooghly are so difficult that they have to be specially negotiated, and while the "freshets" are not so violent now as they were when Sir Bradford Leslie designed and constructed the present bridge they are nevertheless still powerful enough to cause some anxiety at times. We understand the new bridge will be further up the river than the existing one.]

## A LUDHIANA LAW INSTITUTE.

### Proprietor's Appeal against Conviction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 29.

In the Chief Court, to-day, before Mr. Justice Robertson, the appeal was heard in the case in which Bishumbhar Das Loombe was convicted of cheating in that he started and conducted at Ludhiana a Law and Science Institute professing to prepare candidates for High Court Vakils' examinations. The accused was sentenced by Mr. Swift, Magistrate of Ludhiana, to a year's rigorous imprisonment including two months' solitary confinement and an appeal was rejected by the Sessions Judge.

In the Chief Court counsel for the appellant, said that the accused, in the prospectus of the Institute, distinctly stated that he simply coached candidates and did not prepare vakils, and that with regard to matriculates having been invited and admitted into the Institute, the Bombay High Cout rules allowed matriculates to appear for vakils' examination,

Jugment was reserved until Monday next.

The Institute was declared to have no status in the *Punjab Gazette*, at the instance of the Chief Court, some time ago.

## MOPLAH CHIEFS' QUARREL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 29.

Sultan Ali, Rajah of Cannanore, and some of his dependants, are being criminally prosecuted by the second Rajah, who alleges he was assaulted and badly injured. The case is creating a sensation in the local Moplah world.

## WAKF LAW.

### Unofficial Member's Bill to be Introduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

The Secretary of State has accepted the principle of the Hon. Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah's Wakf Bill and certain details will be re-cast in certain particulars to meet the requirements of the Mahomedan community. The Imperial Legislative Council will proceed with the further progress of the measure next cold weather. This is the first non-official Bill which has been so far accepted by the Government of India and will, in the end, be placed on the Indian statute book. The Government of India will amend the Bill in several particulars in Select Committee and, if necessary, also in the Council.

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

### Suit by a Commissioner Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

At the High Court, this afternoon, before Mr. Justice Fletcher, on behalf of Mr. A. C. Bannerjee, a municipal commissioner, issued a rule calling on the Chairman and members of the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation to show cause why they should not be directed to refrain from taking part in the proceedings of that Committee came for hearing. The rule was based on the interpretation of Section 9 of the Calcutta Municipal Act for the amendment of which the Corporation recently adopted a resolution which will be submitted to Government. His Lordship agreed with the application as regards the point of law, but, having regard to the fact and circumstances, the rule was discharged and the application was dismissed with costs.

## SIR FLEETWOOD WILSON.

### Will Leave for Europe on May 18th.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

The Hon. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's health has immensely improved, but the doctors insist on his taking a rest and getting a complete change of climate. Sir Guy has accordingly applied for and obtained leave of absence and will proceed to Europe on a short furlough by the "Arabia," which sails from Bombay on the 18th of May. As it is his intention to return before the Government leave Simla, Peterhof will be kept in *statu quo* so as to be ready for Sir Guy's occupation at short-notice.

## THE COMORIN RIOTS.

### Priest's Application for Bail Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, APRIL 29.

The application for bail by Father Jerome Fernandez, an accused in the Cape Comorin riot case, was heard on Saturday afternoon, by Mr. Justice Hunt, the vacation judge of the Travancore High Court. He refused bail, as three prosecution witnesses have already alleged the accused's complicity in the case.

## THE NEW PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

A semi-official copy of the Government of India Bill reached the Government of India by the last mail. The text will not be published till the Bill is passed. The draft, however, confirms all the leading features of the Bill, which have been published in this country, the maximum number of members for both the Bengal and Behar Legislative Council being fixed at fifty each, and maximum for Assam and the Central Provinces has been left to the decision of the Government of India.

The Governor of Bengal has been given the same powers as these exercised by the Governors of Bombay and Madras and an Executive Council is created for Behar.

LATER.

It is expected that the newly-creatad Bengal and Behar Legislative Council will be in working order by September. Meanwhile, the Bengal Government has been asked to forward draft regulations and no time will now be lost in making a similar request to the Goveru-ment of Behar.

## ARRIVALS AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

Among recent arrivals in Simla, are General Sir James Willcocks, commanding Northern Army, and Mr. K. L. Datta, Accountant-General, on special duty in connection with the Prices enquiry.

Mr. Howard, Economist Botanist at tha Agricultural Research Institute, Pussa, will visit Simla *en route* to Quetta where the direction of important fruit culture experiments have been in his hands for the past two years.

## ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA. APRIL 29.

The following Press Communique is issued by the Education Department:—A conference will be held at Simla in July next under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler to consider questions concerning the education of the domiciled community.

## H. M. S. "HIGHFLYER."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 29.

H. M. S. "Highflyer," with the Naval Commander-in-Chief on board, has arrived at Karachi. An official visit was paid on board by the Commissioner in Sind, accompanied by his staff, and a return call was made by Rear Admiral, the Hon. Sir A. E. Bethel, at Government House to-day.

## DEFERRED FOREIGN CABLES.

### System Extended to French Indo-China.

The Superintendent in charge of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, informed us last night that deferred foreign telegrams, at half rates, may be accepted *via* Madras for French Indo-China which includes Annam, Cochin China, Cambodia, Laos and Tonquin.

## P. AND O. COMPANY.

### Possible New Service for Northern India.

A statement has been made to the effect that "the P. and O. Company are considering whether they should run steamers between Karachi and Aden, in case boat-expresses from the former port are established to serve the Punjab and North-Western India generally."

We understand that this matter has been under consideration, and might come up again when the present contracts fall in. At present, the Company had suggested to the agent of the North-Western Railway that some of their intermediate steamers, for the benefit of passengers from Northern India, should be run to Karachi, and such an arrangement might be made for next year; but there is nothing of a definite character in the report at present.

## THE s.s. "BEEKBERGEN."

### Anticipations of Damage Unfounded.

THE s.s. "Beekbergen," owned by the Indian-Lloyd Steamship Co., which was reported by the commander of the "Salsette" as having signalled that she was "not under control" near Aden last Friday, has arrived at Bombay, and is berthed in the Victoria Dock. The report of the captain of the "Salsette" had naturally excited apprehension that the vessel had met with serious damage, but this appears to be quite unfounded.

A representative of the "Bombay Gazette" boarded the "Beekbergen" last evening and had an interview with her captain. He said that she had been on a voyage from Rotterdam to Bombay with a general cargo and a pontoon in sections, the latter of which is remaining at this port. They called at Perim and there discharged from the No. 2 hold a quantity of patent fuel. The result of this unloading was to lighten the fore part of the ship and lift it about 11ft. higher than the after part. On account of this, the engines worked with excessive friction and all the bearings became hot. The captain accordingly decided that it was advisable to heave to in order to allow the engines to cool, and to replace the bearings with spare parts. The ship had left Perim at one o'clock on the morning of the 21st instant, and she hove to for this purpose at 9-30 a. m. on the 22nd. She drifted until 6-30 p. m., when the repairs having been effected and steam having been raised, her engines again got to work. During this time she had shown a "not under control" signal this being necessary as her engines were stopped and her steering geer was not operative. Under such circumstances a "not under control" signal is necessary in order to warn passing ships that they must keep out of the vessel's way, as she, of herself is unable to avoid them.

The "Beekbergen" was docked in Bombay on Sunday night. The vessel is of 2,447 tons net, and is under the command of Captain D. J. de Hond. In addition to cargo space, she has comfortable accommodation for 26 passengers. On the return run from Bombay she regularly sails to Antwerp, calling at Port Said and Algiers and occupying 26 days on the voyage. From Antwerp passengers may proceed to Harwich by a daily service of steamers.

## HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

HYDERABAD, APRIL 23.

Local schools are closing one after the other for the summer vacation and will not re-open till about the second week of June.

Owing to the severity of the heat, cholera has made its appearance sporadically, but it is feared that the disease may assume an epidemic form should the April showers fail. It is a fact, nevertheless, that the greater the heat the sooner the burst of the monsoon. And to choose between two evils, as it were, better the temporary discomfort.

The nature of the charge which lost Nawab Moid-ud-Dowlah his appointment as head of the Ecclesiastical Department, is now nearly an open secret. Moulvie Razvi Sahib, the Suddar Taluqdar and Motamid of the late Sir Vicar-ul-Oomrav Paigah has been removed from his post, and it is said that others placed high in the state are in trouble. The present ruler, though young, does not hesitate to make short shrift of those who run counter to his wishes.

Ostensibly, to suit the convenience of the public, Moglai pillar post boxes were set up beside those of the British in different parts of the Residency Bazaars, but the close proximity of these appliances has unfortunately become a nuisance. "Copy" intended for a newspaper was the other day put into the British pillar box, but imagine the astonishment of the sender when it was returned to him by the Moglai Postal Service under a "Bearing" cover claiming a "postage-due" fee of annas two. The British half-anna stamp that was affixed was not to be seen except the gum stains left on the packet. Not only had the sender to suffer disappointment and the loss of two and a half annas, but his identity also was basely betrayed and it is possible the C. I. D. have registered the name of the writer in their confidential diary. It is said that a complaint is being lodged in the proper quarter. Meanwhile it is most desirable that the Moglai and British pillar post-boxes should be at once kept apart at a distance of at least of 50 feet to prevent the repetition of the nuisance and the facility for the commission of acts of malversation or malfeasance, whatever the legal terminology might be, thus be removed.

HYDERABAD, April 26.

Rain came down in torrents this morning. The city was cooled temporarily, but the afternoon was anything but comfortable. The overhanging clouds indicate the possibility of more showers at any moment.

Nawab Sultan Gawar Jung, the Police Commissioner or Kotwal, was by command of H. H. the Nizam dismissed the service and Khan Bahadur Lal Khan appointed in his stead. Khan Bahadur Mahomed Afzul Noor Khan, the Chief Officer in charge of the Detective Branch of the Police Department, has been placed on the retired list.

## AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, APRIL 26.

After a few boiling hot days last week, we had two or three cool, cloudy ones, followed by a wild thunder and dust storm on Wednesday, which also gave us a smart shower of rain. Many Mangalore tiles were sent flying and very many zinc roofs were simply peeled off by the wind, but the rain has cooled the air considerably, for which we are very thankful.

The condition of the cattle hereabouts is becoming more and more deplorable. Many have died and many look as if they were not long for this world: one often comes across men, women and camels carrying skins. Even the young cattle in the cattle-kitchens do not seem to be thriving on their unaccustomed diet of hay only and some of it poor at that. It is true that some Rs. 35,000 have been collected here for the cattle relief fund, but the sum is a small one for a city of the size and wealth of Ahmedabad. There are about two months yet to the rains and from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 are still needed for this most necessary object. Surely the good people of this city will rise to the occasion and by subscribing the deficiency obtain true "merit."

To add to our misfortunes, the local Pinjarapole was burnt down, the other day. The miserable inmates were all rescued, but some hay, stored for them, was unfortunately destroyed.

The chief officer of the Municipality is at present absent on privilege leave, but the Health Officer is "acting" very efficiently for him. An agricultural graduate has been secured as Superintendent of the Sewage Farm, and it is to be hoped that he will manage the place so as to give satisfaction to all.

## MILITARY MATTERS.

### Appeal for Ex-Service Men.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Naval and Military Emigration League reports itself to be in pressing need of funds to carry on its Imperial and philanthropic work. The patron of the league is Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., &c., who is also president of its Canadian branch. The president of the league is Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., &c. The main objects of the league are to find openings in His Majesty's Dominions Overseas for ex-service men, and to advance, by way of a loan, the amount necessary for their emigration, arrangements for the repayment of which are made through the Oversea representatives of the league. The men to whom such advances are made must be of good character and physique, must show aptitude for Colonial life, and must be unable to obtain permanent employment at home. The condition of many of these men at present is deplorable, and to help them to make a new start in life is an urgent public duty. Already a large number of men, through the advice and assistance which the league has been able to render, have emigrated to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa to their own advantage and to that of the countries to which they have gone. The work which has thus been done by the league has gained the appreciation of the Governments of the Dominions and other Oversea authorities, who are affording special facilities to those who emigrate under its auspices. To continue this work and to meet the demands of the hundreds of applicants who are seeking the aid of the league, generous support is imperatively required. An appeal for financial help is, therefore, made to all who are interested in the welfare of our ex-soldiers and ex-sailors, and who desire to encourage men of British blood to settle in His Majesty's Dominions, in preference to foreign countries. In making this appeal, the league desires it to be understood that it does not advocate indiscriminate emigration, and only advise it in the case of men who are unable to find suitable employment at home.

WOMEN AND WAR.

Nursing the sick and caring for those stricken in battle is truly commendable, and most truly woman's work. Over a year ago, under most distinguished patronage, including that of peers and peeresses, clergymen, soldiers and statesmen, a "Women's sick and Wounded Convoy Corps" was founded. Already the corps numbers nearly 100 members, the object and scope of its work being of a thorough and practical kind, void of showiness or posing in the public eye. It has been felt by many that there was a gap in the medical arrangements, and particularly so where the Territorial Force is concerned for the transference of patients from the field hospitals to the more permanent establishments at the base. Nurses could not be conveniently spared, nor men attendants to prepare meals and comforts on the journey from the field hospital to the base hospital. Therefore the Women's Convoy Corps has come into being to bridge the difficulty, and, as far as can be judged, appears to be likely to prove most useful. There are ladies of title in the ranks, but the object in view levels all class distinctions, and a private in the corps, whoever she be, has to bear the same share of the drudgery and glory of service as any of her comrades. Their corps badge, which bears in the centre a Maltese red cross, has inscribed thereon the single word "Loyalty" which applies to "Country, humanity, and womankind." For the purposes of training, the Women's Sick and Wounded Convoy Corps sent a detachment of thirty of its members into camp at Radlett, Berks, on Friday. The contingent had their tents upon the grounds close to Colonel Dalbiac's residence at Harpersbury. Upon the same grounds, upon the opposite side of the mansion, were encamped about 100 Army Service Corps of Colonel Dalbiac's command of London Territorials, who had with them a dozen or so of transport wagons. The occasion is memorable and unique in British military history in that it is the first time men and women on service have ever camped and trained together.

AT WORK IN CAMP.

Mrs. St. Clair Stobart, the W.S. and W. Convoy Corps Commandant, received the detachment on arrival at Radlett. There they were immediately told off in squads to variou duties. Sections had to draw from the Army Service Corps camp depot the tents, bedding, and other camp equipment. Others had to dig and prepare the camp kitchen fires and oven, &c. Then the ladies, with their own hands, pitched tents, some seventeen in all, and a marquee, to serve as mess-tent. Later tea and supper were served, and upon trusses of straw, overlaid with waterproof sheets, and upon ordinary Army blankets, when the bugle sounded "Lights out" at ten p.m., the Women's Corps went to sleep under canvas. Of course guards and sentries were set, two marching to and fro for four hours' "sentry-go" at a stretch everything being done military fashion. Their uniform of dark grey a very sedate and business-like garb. The camp is upon high ground a "spinney," or wood, protecting it from the east wind. As the corps had a busy day, marching and drilling, all declared they slept well and comfortably, the four blankets each had being ample covering. On Saturday morning they had reveille at 5-30, cooks' fires were lit, thereafter parade, breakfast, then drills and so on. Some practised stretcher-bearer work and a party of eight proceeded with the Army Service Corps detachment, with the wagons to learn driving and convoy duties. The corps, whose headquarters are at 39, Great Smith-street, Westminster, S. W., is formed upon the Royal Army Medical Corps system, and each member is expected to be qualified to serve as one of a voluntary aid detachment. That means they must be able to administer first aid; further they have to learn cooking, laundry, and housewifery, signalling ambulance work, and generally to be self-dependent in camp and field and master the details of duties necessary for such an organisation.

HARD WORK AT ALDERSHOT.

The London Territorials, who are taking advantage of the Easter holidays to put in some very useful field training at Aldershot, are not afraid of hard work, and they are certainly surprising their Regular comrades with their zeal and enthusiasm. Their programme for the four days contains the maximum of work and the minimum of amusement, almost every hour from reveille till evening being occupied with some sort of training work. The opportunity afforded by Sunday morning was not missed by the mounted units visiting Aldershot, for those who had no objection were taken out to the Long Valley, and for five hours or so were engaged in field exercise. The Sharpshooters, under Colonel Weston Jarvis, were among those so engaged, squadron and regimental drills preceding an attack on a defended position on the north side of the valley held by a flagged enemy. The London Artillery also engaged in riding and driving drills on the artillery exercising grounds before church parade. The 2nd London Brigade at North Camp, under the command of Colonel Nicholls: the 3rd London Brigade at Deepcut, under Colonel Higgins: and the 7th London Brigade, encamped on Redan Hill, under Colonel Chambers, filled in a long day with periods of riding and driving drills, battery training, dismounted gun drills, signalling, &c., their Regular comrades providing them with horses and guns. They show a most commendable proficiency in handling the guns and gun teams, whilst the 7th Battery, holders of the King's Artillery prize, give promise of retaining that title so far as their skill in bringing their guns into action goes. The infantry, Queen's Westminsters and 3rd Royal Fusiliers, have put in a useful time in company training and musketry, and to-day went to church with the units to whom they are attached, the 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps, and the 4th Royal Fusiliers.

To-morrow musketry will principally occupy their time before entraining for home.

### QUEEN MARY'S PRIZE.

The Army Council, in a circular memorandum addressed to the Associations of the Territorial Force have decided on the conditions which shall in future govern the competition for Queen Mary's prize. An officer, non-commissioned officer, or man of the Territorial Force is eligible to compete for this prize at his own expense, under arrangements to be made with the National Rifle Association. Applicants competing must produce a certificate that they have not fired the musketry course for the year. The competition will be allowed to count in lieu of the two standards, i.e., the standard test and marksmanship. In units whose musketry course is compulsory two selected competitors from each squadron or company will be permitted to count attendance at the competition as the equivalent of four days' annual training with pay and allowances. Competitors must have completed fifteen days' training in camp the previous year and at least eight days in the year of the competition. Individuals will only be granted the concessions once during their period of service. The competition will take place this year at Bisley on July 16 and 18.

## UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4).

desired to return home, but the shipping authorities would not permit it on the grounds that the undertaking was that she was to come to New Zealand, and that this engagement must be fulfilled. She came to the Dominion, but now it is proposed that she shall return. The Orient Company communicated through the Union Shipping Company that it cannot, under the alien law, take her back. Therefore the the Union Company cannot take her to Sydney. The effect is that a British subject is prevented from going out of the country because some-one holds that she should not have come into it.

The official comment on the case of Mrs. Elliott is that officially there is no case. The External Affairs Department has had official communications concerning the case, and the Minister will not act on press reports. Mr. Thomas contents himself with the statement that he knows nothing officially about the case, and will do nothing till he gets representations through the regular official route. Mr. Hunt, Secretary of External Affairs, says the departmental policy in such cases was to speed the parting guest When Eurasians or Indians wished to go through the Commonwealth to or from New Zealand the department facilitated their passage. If an application were made the department could give an exemption certificate and as far as he knew the facts he could not see why any shipping company should refuse Mrs. Elliott as a passenger.

### THE DANGEROUS HATPIN.

At the last meeting of the Parliamentary and by-laws committee of the Adelaide City Council the town clerk submitted the draft by-law dealing with the wearing of hatpins, in accordance with the direction of the committee at its last meeting, and the committee ordered that it be printed for consideration at the next meeting, as follows:—"The council of the Corporation of the City of Adelaide, in pursuance of 'The Municipal Corporations Act, 1890,' 'The Municipal Corporations Amendment Act, 1903,' and of all other powers (if any) authorising it in that behalf, doth hereby make the following by-law, namely:—1. No person shall, whilst standing or walking upon any street within the City of Adelaide, wear a hatpin so that the same might inflict injury if it came in contact with any other person upon such street. 2 The word 'street' in the foregoing section shall have the meaning assigned to it by section 6 of 'The Municipal Corporations Act, 1890.' 3. Every person who shall offend against the provisions of this by-law shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds." When the matter came up for discussion at the meeting of the council on Tuesday Councillor Lundie said they appeared to be going "by-law-mad." This proposed new law was ridiculous. If they adopted and endeavored to enforce it their officers would have to chase the ladies to measure the length of the hatpins. He took it that the by-law would lead to the creation of another position for an inspector, who would go about armed with a rule to measure hatpins. He had never been injured by a hatpin worn by the ladies he was accustomed to meet. The whole thing was ridiculous, and he moved that the proposed by-law be struck out. There being no seconder the motion lapsed. The report was adopted.

### TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Important changes are likely to take place in shipping between Australia and Japan. The increasing requirements of Japan have had the effect of placing the present steamship traffic out of date. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company has for 15 years been subsidised by the Japanese Government, but complaints are now made that the present vessels are not large enough. The contracts are about to expire, and Mr. M. Tsutsumi, a marine engineer, in the employ of the Japanese Imperial Government, has been appointed a commissioner to enquire into the conditions which should be stipulated in the new contract. This gentleman arrived in Sydney by the Nikko Maru yesterday, and is accompanied by Mr. N. Otani, assistant manager of the N. Y. K. Company at Hongkong. Mr. Tsutsumi emphasised the increased demand for wool in Japan. Although trade in frozen meat was not great at present there were good prospects in that direction. Meat was very dear in Japan, and if it could be obtained at a more reasonable rate the consumption would be largely increased. The greater prosperity and other influences had helped to stimulate the national palate in that direction, and he advised Australians to keep their eye on the requirements of a land which has ten times the population of the Commonwealth, and more than the population of Great Britain. The two countries had increased to a good extent both as regarded exports and imports. The trade, accommodation, speed, and other considerations would be studied by him before making recommendations for the new contract. It was open to other lines than the N. Y. K. to tender for the contract, but as a matter of fact this company has been up to the present the only one to fulfil the conditions. It was possible that in the new contract vessels would go as far as Adelaide.

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## THE EX-SHAH OF PERSIA.

## Determined to Live in England with his Brother.

The "Odesskia Novosti," on March 28th, announced "on authority," that Mohammed Ali, the ex-Shah, has definitely decided to take up his residence in England. He will be accompanied by his wife and two younger sons and a small suite. No date has yet been fixed for the Royal exile's departure; in fact, he is at present under treatment at Odessa for diabetes.

The same journal states that the half-brother of Mohammed Ali, Salar-ed-Dowleh, is expected at Odessa this month, and has reason to believe that he, too, will elect to take up his residence in England.

## POLICE COURTS.

## THE COCAINE TRAFFIC.

## Charge against a Restaurant Keeper.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Deputy Inspector Dalton charged Giovanni Veysetti, an Italian refreshment-house keeper, with possessing two packets containing seven and a half ounces of cocaine, valued at Rs. 140, without a license. Mr. Velinker, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Gulamali, pleader, defended the accused. Superintendent Williamson conducted the prosecution.

Tar Mahomed Elias, examined by Superintendent Williamson, said he was employed as a tailor at the Hotel Majestic. He knew the accused, in whose employment he had been about two months ago. While in the employ of the accused, he used to carry cocaine to his customers. He left his service about five weeks ago, as he was followed by Customs officials and he had to throw away some cocaine for fear of being arrested, and for which the accused abused and kicked him. He asked for his wages, but was told to go away. He used to get a guinea each time he carried the cocaine to the customers. He first knew Inspector Fern about three and a half months ago, and gave him information about the accused about a month ago. Two days after his conversation with Inspector Fern the latter and himself went to a spot near the accused's shop at Chowpatti. They detected no case then as one Chunia had purchased cocaine and left. He then watched the place for two or three days. Two days after the unsuccessful visit, he saw one Minia going into the shop, whereupon he drove in a victoria to Inspector Fern's house. He returned with some police officers, when on seeing them Minia ran away. He did not draw the attention of any of the officers to Minia's running away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said he had a cycle shop of his own at Dongri. He was at present not employed at the Hotel Majestic. He left the employment at the Hotel and was about fifteen days later in the service of the accused about the time that the Mahaluxmi Races were on. He never went into the accused's shop. He knew some cocaine merchants before he was employed by the accused. He further said he had not seen any cocaine going into or passing out of the accused's shop before he went to inform Inspector Fern. He had only seen Minia going into the shop. Cocaine was usually found in packets like those before the Court. He did not recollect whether he referred to any Europeans being in the shop when he informed the Inspector. He saw a European going into the shop, who was attired in a long robe. Witness next said he did not see any European going into the shop. He did not recollect whether he had referred to any such Europeans in his conversation with Inspector Fern. Witness next said he did tell Mr. Fern about such Europeans. He told Mr. Fern two sea-faring men had gone into the accused's shop and so had a customer, and that a transaction was likely to come off quickly. Both these Europeans had been wearing short coats. When he saw Minia going into the shop, he did not see any dealers sitting in a victoria near by. When they raided the shop, the Inspectors went into it, while the witness stood on the footpath of the bridge, next to the shop. As the officers were entering, Minia passed out of the shop and hurried away in a victoria. After that witness went to the Khote foot path from where he went home at 11 p.m. He did not know what had happened in the meantime. The next night he went to Grant Road corner for an airing, when he met Inspecror Fern who told him they had been able to capture only a small quantity. Witness told him he would have been able to capture more if Minia did not run away with the cocaine. He had seen Minia subsequently at Grant Road, when he spoke to him. He had seen him twice after the raid.

The further hearing was adjourned.

## Conviction of Natives.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Daghu Tukaram and twelve others with being in possession of cocaine. The first accused was also charged with selling cocaine.

The accusd were arrested at Null Bazaar by Inspector Strip of the Excise department.

All the accused were convicted. The first was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment; the rest were sentenced to pay fines varying from Rs. 20 to Rs 40.

Esufalli Rehmanji, a Borah, was then placed before his Worship at the instance of the same Excise-Inspector for being in possession of 40 grains of cocaine.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai defended the accused.

Mr. Strip said that the accused was making large profits in cocaine trading.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 125 with the alternative of one month's simple imprisonment

## ANOTHER PARSI QUARREL.

## Alleged Libel Regarding a Dispensary.

Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mr. Shapurji N. Gazdar charged Dr. Minocher T. Anklesaria with defamation.

Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, appeared for the complainant; the accused was defended by Mr. S. G. Velinkar.

The alleged facts of this case have already been reported.

The complainant's case was that in 1907, he started an institution to give cheap medical relief to the poor and in 1908 engaged the accused on the understanding that he, the complainant, should defray all the expenses of the institution and pay the accused a minimum salary of Rs. 75 a month; that in case of a deficit in the income of the institution, the complainant was to make up the sum of Rs. 75 and if there was a surplus, the accused was to get the same, provided always that if the surplus exceeded Rs. 200, five per cent. of it was to go to some charity, approved by both of them. After serving for three years, the accused left the complainant's service and subsequently some anonymous correspondence appeared in a vernacular paper, leading to a letter over the signature of the accused, in which so the complainant alleged, the accused had made statements calculated to mislead the public and lower him in their estimation.

After some evidence of the complainant had been recorded, by consent of the parties, the Magistrate heard the case as an arbitrator and in Court marked the case as compounded.

Before the order of arbitration was signed the accused made a long statement, in the course of which he stated that the complainant's statement that he had engaged him (the accused) on a minimum salary of Rs. 75 was absolutely false as would appear from the agreement which was entered into between them. It was not true that he had published the letter complained of maliciously and in order to defame the complainant. On two different occasions the complainant published letters in respect of a public question regarding certain charitable dispensaries which had been discussed in the paper for a long time. In those letters, the complainant made inaccurate statements and stated his view of the charitable dispensaries conducted by him. The complainant had not to pay a pie towards the start, up keep or maintenance of the dispensary; but, on the contrary, he and more than a dozen members of his family were treated free of charge during the whole period. As a result, during the three years, the complainant not only earned the name of being a charitable man without spending money but also derived the benefit of free medical aid, which, at the lowest, could be estimated at Rs. 1,000. He, therefore, thought it to be his duty to publish his version of the case, which was written by way of fair comment on a public question. The complaint, he said, was frivolous and brought unnecessarily with a view to harass him, the accused.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

## THE DETECTIVES' CASE.

## Counsel and the Charges of Drunkenness.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad resumed the hearing of the case in which J. Macdermott charged E. J. Minahan with criminal breach of trust as a partner in the firm of Macmin and Company, private detectives.

Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, appeared for the complainant; the accused was defended by Mr. Godinho, pleader.

Arguments were heard on the question of framing a charge, and Mr. Saher said that the accused had, in his written statement, made a number of statements, which were absolutely inaccurate. The accused was anxious to cross-examine the complainant to gain a good many admissions and he would, therefore, counsel presumed, welcome the framing of a charge.

Counsel then referred to the allegation of drunkenness and said the complainant should be given an opportunity to refute statements of that character, because they were not made for purpose of the defence, but with a view to lower the complainant in the estimation of the public. He submitted that there was ample evidence to frame a charge against the accused.

Mr. Godinho said he could not make the case clearer than what was in his Worship's mind. There was not a little of evidence to show that any earmarked amount was misappropriated by the accused.

His Worship reserved judgment.

## A REMARKABLE SUICIDE.

At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu goldsmith named Gopinath Atmaram (28), who died in the J. J. Hospital on Sunday night from the effects of arsenic.

The deceased, it appeared, was cheated by two of his customers to the extent of Rs. 1,875 and he found it impossible to pay off his debts. On Saturday night, he was writing his accounts when suddenly he woke up his wife Rosabai, and said he was dying and asked her also to die with him. The woman tried to open the door, but the deceased stopped her and gave her a glass containing arsenic powder and water. She drank a little and returned the glass to the deceased who swallowed the contents. She then tried to shout, but the deceased gagged her. The next morning, the deceased's father knocked at the door, which the woman opened with great difficulty. Both husband and wife were removed to the hospital where the deceased succumbed. The deceased had written a letter in which he had explained his difficulties.

A verdict of suicide was returned.

## DEPARTURES.

## Per s.s. Semiramis," May 1.

The following list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Semiramis" to-morrow, from the Victoria Dock No. 7.

The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 7, to-morrow, at 8-30 a. m., sharp.

Deck passengers and native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 6 a. m., sharp:—

Agnew, Mr.
Allen, Capt. J. F.
Angus, Mr.
Avril, Mr. S.
Baker, Lt. W. H. G.
Beaman, Lt. A. A. H.
Bechman, Mr. H.
Bell Jackson, Miss T.
Bennet, Miss G.
Benton, Lt. H. G.
Bendall, Miss E. B.
Beresford, Capt. W. P. M.
Bleeck, Mr. H.
Bayson, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Boyson, Miss.
Baudier, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. E. W.
Bulkley, Lt. E. S. M.
Burt, Lt. H. V.
Byramjee, Mr. H. P.
Chamier, Mr. and Mrs. D.
Cherry, Mr. J. A.
Collisons, Mr. C. J.
Constable, Mr. W.
Copeland, Miss.
Coventry, Lt. W. J.
Creighton, Miss.
D'Avila, Mr. C.
Dholpur, Maharaja of
Dixon, Mr. M.
Dobbs, Mr. and Mrs. A. C.
DeGraaf Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Douberly, Lt. V. C.
DuCane Smithe, Mrs.
Dyer, Miss.
Edgar, Mr. H. W.
Edith, Sister.
Emily, Sister.
Filose, Col. Sir C. A.
Fraser, Mr. H. B.
Fuhrhop, Mrs. and child.
Fulep, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. child and 2 infants.
Gerhardt, Mr. P.
Goldie, Mr. J. A.
Grafton, Mr. J. G.
Grant, Capt.
Greenhouse, Mr. F. S.
Hay, Major J.
Haebler, Mr. and Mrs.
Haseloff, Mr.
Hearsch, Mr. E.
Heberlein, Mr. H.
Hill, Capt. O. B.
Holland, Mr. and Mrs. R. C.
Jacob, Col. Sir Swinton and Lady.
Joannides, Mr.
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. J. G., and 2 children.
Joslin, Capt.
Jost, Mrs. J.
Kalisch, Mr. and Mrs.
Kennedy, Mr. P.
Lalu Taracharan, Mr.
Mascovich, Mr.
Melling, Mr. and Mrs. and infant.
Morris, Major and Mr. F.
Morris, Mr. W. S.
Morris, Major and Mrs. F.
Munn, Major R. G.
Niemann, Mr. G.W.
Owen, Mr. T.
Pask, Lt.
Panagopoulo, Mr. and Mr. D. A.
Parry, Miss.
Peake, Miss.
Philliott, Col. D. C.
Pirri, Mr. H. W.
Prince, Mr. and Mrs. A. C.
Proudfoot, Lt.
Redman, Mr. C. S.
Rose, Sister.
Rossler, Mr. W.
Schindler, Mrs. M.
Seidler, Mrs. P.
Scott, Capt. and Mrs. R. S.
Spencer, Mr. R. A.
Strandes, Mr. and Mrs. A., and infant.
St. Joseph, Mrs.
Tilemann, Ms. and Mrs.
Tuff, Miss.
Vivian, Mr. and Mrs V. P.
Walling, Mr. J.
Wense, Mr. G.
Wegerich, Mr.
Willmore, Major and Mrs. W. S.
Willmore, Master.
Willoughby, Lt. G.

## Per s.s. "Austria," April 30.

The following list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Austria" to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 3. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 3, at 5-45 p. m. Deck passengers and native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 3 p. m.:—

Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. J. H.
Brumby, Mrs. P. S.
Caldwell, Miss.
Dougherty, Mrs. J. W.
Goodwin, Miss. M. E.
Guertler, Mr. and Mrs. J., and 2 children.
Hutton Dawson, Co. and Mrs.
Marshall, Mr and Mrs D.
Mackenzie, Revd, and Mrs. D. J.
Naspe, Mr. Josef.
Ostrowsky, Count.
Ostrowsky, Countess and Maid.
Ostrowsky, Miss.
Quintaba, Mr. and Mrs. M.
Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. E. N.
Stevens, Mrs. M. E.
Schell, Miss. Louise E.
Turner, Major H. H. F.
Walker Mr. C.
Walls, Mr. and Mrs., child and infant.
Webb Mr. A. A.
Willis, Mr. and Mrs. R. A.
Willis, Miss.

## BRITISH AVIATION.

The War Office, in a memorandum just issued, states, "The Tripolitan war has proved the value of aeroplanes in actual warfare, and the Government is so impressed with the condition of aviation in Great Britain compared with its progress in other countries that it proposes to establish a Royal Flying Corps, in addition to the Aviation School on Salisbury plain. It hopes that a considerable proportion of the civilian aviators will join the reserve to serve in any part of the world. Three hundred and sixty-four aeronauts are wanted for the army, and 40 are wanted for the navy, whereas there are only 60 in training at present. An Air Committee will be created as an adjunct of the Committee of Imperial Defence."

## TRAVANCORE FORESTS.

## Possibilities of New Wood Industries.

Travancore with its favourable conditions for tree growth, consequent on the character of its climate—a climate subject to vast variations of temperature—and the perrenial moisture prevalent may, writes a correspondent in the Madras "Hindu," rightly be considered to be unique in Southern India in so far as the extraction of forest products is concerned. In his interesting Report on the Forests of Travancore, Mr. Bourdillon, the late Conservator of Forests has stated that "Nature has fitted it for the production of vegetation of all kinds" and that "probably nowhere in the world are the conditions of growth so favourable as in Travancore." Lieuts. Ward and Conner have in memories of the Travancore survey, stated that "it is too woody to admit of much extent of pasturage." That these statements are well founded and need no verification has been proved by Mr. Bourdillon's "Flora of Travancore trees" wherein he has enumerated and described no less than 582 different species and given the additional information that "when the Flora (of the State) has been exhaustively studied the number will probably much exceed 600."

One of the question that confronts the forester now is how to utilise all this untold wealth of timber to the best advantage of Government and its subject population. The Royal timbers, teak, blackwood, ebony and sandal are well worth exploiting for they find a ready and favourable market in and out of Travancore, but the question of extraction of the less valuable species at rates which would permit of the raw material being supplied to consumers who utilise them, sufficiently cheap as to justify consumption, is one that staggers the forester, especially when he has to face the fact that all such inferior woods in the vicinity of roads and rivers have been completely worked out and that large quantities exist only in the remoter forests whence the cost of working down to the plains, by means of the methods now generally adopted in Travancore, is prohibitive. The introduction of the Traction Engine to transport the timbers from the Shendurin Valley which is expected to yield timber to the value of nearly 20 lakhs, would facilitate the extraction and sale of superior jungle woods. But the fact still remains that all over the forests in Travancore, vast quantities of soft wood exist which it should be the concern of the forester to exploit, in order, not alone for their profitable utilization, but more than that, that the areas so cleared may be reclothed with trees of more valuable species.

### MATCH FACTORIES.

In his interesting Note on the "Prospects of Establishing Match Factories in Southern India," Rao Sahib Rama Rao, the present Conservator, has pointed out in very clear terms that opportunities do exist in Travancore, not alone for the establishment of Factories, but that the natural forests contain a supply of soft woods suitable for the purpose which will undoubtedly last for the next twenty years at least. In this Note, the author gives a list of no less than 150 species suitable for match making and has stated that even should the natural supply run out, the creation and maintenance of plantations in the vicinity of factories would not be a matter of difficulty. Large imports of matches are made into the country every year and it is a great pity, when opportunities exist and the raw material is found in abundance, that capitalists have not taken up the work ere thus for their own profit. The establishment of such an industry will not only reduce the import trade and bring in large profits to the proprietors, but indirectly it will aid Government in ridding the forests of these abundant supplies of soft woods and have the way for re-stocking areas with more valuable species besides affording employment to many.

### TEA-CHEST INDUSTRY.

Another line in which these soft woods can be profitably used is for tea chests and packing cases. In Mr. Troup's Book "Indian Woods and their uses" lists of Indian woods suitable for tea chests, packing cases etc., are given and no less than a score of those mentioned there are found to be common in Travancore. The properties required of timber for such purposes are (according to Mr. Troup) lightness of weight freedom from warping splitting or shrinking freedom from liability to corrode the lead lining and the absence of any powerful odour. Some of the local firms have been for the last 20 years or so engaged in the manufacture of tea cases and the raw material has been all along obtained from the Travancore forests which is to-day perhaps still capable of yielding a supply for another two decades at the mere cost of extraction. But as stated above future supplies will have to be procured from interior forests and the question of the cost of transport is the only one that is to be considered. The establishment of wire-rope ways the laying of timber slides, the erection of saw mills in the forests and other up-to-date improvements in the Code of Forest management, as is done in America and other countries, where Forestry has advanced, would perhaps solve the difficulty. At present, the planters in India have recourse to foreign markets for their tea cases &c., and as the demand for them is bound to increase, it would be worth any one's while to give the industry a more extensive trial in Travancore.

### PAPER PULP.

Still another outlet for the utilization of the least valuable of soft woods is in the direction of the manufacture of paper pulp. The sister State of Cochin has already had a paper expert to examine her forests. Travancore with a considerably larger area of forest, must surely be a suitable ground for experiment in this direction. The vast extent of reed forests, bamboo clumbs, and the existence of other least valuable species of wood, should, we think make the paper pulp industry in Travancore also a paying one. The enlightened Government of H. H. the Maharajah will, it is hoped, afford all reasonable facilities for the growth of industries that would tap the forests of products hitherto rarely utilised and give employment to many of the subject population.

## "MALWA" SMALL-POX CASE.

## Indian Military Officer the Victim.

A telegram from Adelaide, dated April 14 to a Perth paper, states that the P. and O. R. M. S. "Malwa," from which a patient suffering from small-pox was landed at Fremantle, arrived at the Semaphore anchorage shortly after midday on the previous day. The Quarantine Officer (Dr. Gething) boarded her and learned from the ship's doctor that there had been no fresh outbreak since the vessel's departure from Fremantle. He, therefore, gave instructions for the mails to be landed, cargo worked, and coal and water shipped under quarantine restrictions.

Major Dowsett, the patient who was landed at Fremantle, had occupied a cabin to himself. This in addition to the adjoining empty cabin, was fumigated, the fittings were destroyed and the whole apartments repainted.

As showing the efficacy of revaccination, two other military officers who had been with Major Dowsett in India and returned to Australia by the "Malwa" were revaccinated within the past seven years, while Major Dowsett had not been.

## BILLIARDS.

## Harverson v. Lindrum.

A message to the Australian papers, dated London April 14th, says:—

The billiard match of 15,000 up (level) between C. Harverson and F. Lindrum resulted in a win for the former, the scores being:—Harverson, 15,000; Lindrum, 14,561.

THE REARING
OF
CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

## MAIL NOTES.

### FLOODS IN ONTARIO.

Despatches from many points in Western Ontario record that immense damage has been caused by the floods following the thaw, which broke up the ice-jams created by the severest winter experienced for many years. At Owen Sound swollen streams carried a mass of wreckage and dams into the harbour, sinking several vessels and flooding the outlying section of the town. Other towns are also suffering, and a number of electric light and power plants have been crippled by the bursting of the retaining dams. Most of the places which suffered report that the floods and damage done by them are the worst experienced for forty years.

### DEATH OF MME. SOLDENE.

Mme. Emily Soldene, who, 30 years ago, was exceptionally wellknown in vocal and theatrical circles, died recently at her residence, 21, Upper Woburn-place, W. C. Mme Soldene, who was 72 years of age, had enjoyed good health until the day before her death, when she had a heart attack, and her death was sudden and unexpected. Born at Islington, she was educated at Miss Freeman's academy for young women, Spencer-street, Islington, and in later years not only gained a high reputation as a vocalist and an actress, but also as a journalist and a novelist. Among her publications was a book on her theatrical and musical recollections. Thirty years ago she retired from the stage.

### AN ALARMED PARSON.

The Rev. J. P. Bacon-Phillips, writing from Crowhurst Rectory, Sussex, to the "Standard," says:—"As an ardent and loyal Liberal, I beg to protest against the latest exploit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He appears to be absolutely oblivious to the suffering caused by taxation of all classes except of the one from which he himself is sprung. The pressure of taxes and rates upon people of inelastic and moderate incomes constitutes a crushing and ever present burden. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer is, in the opinion of many other Liberals besides myself, the weak spot in the present Government. A mere copyist, he appears to absorb the worst possible financial traditions from foreign nations. To have "bled" the nation of a huge sum not required surely is a grave error and a colossal fraud, or else a foolish manipulation of accounts."

### PROFITS IN DRESSMAKING.

The profits from a dressmaking establishment which caters exclusively for New York's "Four Hundred" is indicated by the accounting of the estate of the late Mrs. Josefa Osborn, which, the executors announce, will yield an annual income of £10,000 a year to Mrs. Osborn's daughter, a girl of seventeen years. All this money was made by Mrs. Osborn in her business venture. Mrs. Osborn, who was descended from Colonel Neilson, the bosom friend of George Washington, married Robert Osborn, a well-known and wealthy New Yorker. Later, she divorced him, and started to earn her living by opening a courturiere's establishment. She had many friends among society women, and was able to increase her business by her artistic taste in dresses. Since 1908, the Osborn estate has been in the hands of trustees, who have just rendered their account.

### IRON ORE IN THE HIGHLANDS.

Arrangements are being made by Messrs. Baird and Co., of Gartsherrie, to develop the iron ore found on the wild island of Raasay, the firm having acquired that island and also the other of Rona. The combined length of Raasay and Rona is about eighteen miles, with an average breadth of three miles. There are no horses on Rona, and the crofters make their living by the real simple life, most of them speaking Gaelic only. The arable land is found in patches between the high barren rocks and the live stock consists of small Highland cattle and black-faced sheep. The islands contain a large quantity of iron ore. At present a number of officials from the mainland are engaged in inspecting the unlet arable parts of the estate, and have staked out what they consider would make suitable holding to meet the claims of the crofters. Deer are found in small numbers on the estate. The erection of works for the development of the ore is meeting with opposition by the inhabitants, most of whom are natives of the islands and know nothing of the world beyond.

### A WOMAN OF MARK.

The Canton of Vaud (Switzerland) has just appointed a woman to be director of the head prison of the department at Aigle. This is not a prison specially for women, and although some may see in the appointment another conquest for feminism, Mme. Jenny Porchet, the new directrice, was chosen preeminently for qualities that are generally classed as "masculine"—capacity to command and force to compel obedience. Years ago Mme. Porchet, (who is now forty-one), married the director of the prison at Aigle. At his death she resolutely put her name down as candidate for his post. She had several supporters, and on her own behalf she showed that she had practically directed the prison herself for several years during her husband's illness. But her most convincing argument was her physical force. She undertook to wrestle and defeat the strongest gendarme in the canton, and the committee, seeing her before them, a strapping woman of five feet eleven, did not doubt her ability to keep her word. They appointed her without asking her to prove it.

### THE FIRST AERIAL TAXI-CAB.

Mr. Frank Coffyn, one of America's best-known aviators, is willing to hire out his hydro-aeroplane as a taxi-cab. Following a discussion on the safety or otherwise of flying he writes to the "New York Times":—"It would be interesting to know how many people in this city would be willing to take a ride in an aeroplane. It costs money to work an aeroplane, and I cannot, much as I would like to do so, invite people to ride with me at no expense to themselves. But I will carry passengers, either male or female, from Pier A. North River, to and around the Statue of Liberty at a price that should not hamper those who really want to ride. My hydro-aeroplane is, in my opinion, a far safer machine than the average New York taxi-cab. Certainly I feel that I take far fewer chances in it that I do when I ride through New York's crowded streets in a taxi-cab whose chauffeur is trying to take me to my destination as quickly as possible, regardless of decent precautions for my own or pedestrians' safety, so that he may pick up another fare at an early moment." It will be interesting to see "what offers" there will be in response to this invitation.

### MORE TROUBLE IN SERVIA.

The King of Servia recently built a magnificent royal vault at Topola, the birthplace of the peasant who founded the Karageorgevics dynasty. His intention is to have buried here all members of the now royal house, and recently the bones of his wife Princess Zorka of Montenegro, of their two children who died young, Andreas and Milena, and of his brother, Prince Andreas, arrived at Belgrade from Montenegro over the Hungarian railways. It was discovered, however that the seals of the cases had been broken, and the coffins opened, though whether any bones are missing is not yet known. The affair has made a bad impression in Servia, especially in view of the recent desecration of the body of King Peter's father, the skull of which was stolen before the removal of the body to Belgrade some months ago. A skull was subsequently found in the cemetery which was declared to be the missing one, but the Servians received it with some doubts. In this case they do not know whether to blame the Hungarian railway or Customs authorities or the Montenegrin escort for the outrage. The first adjutant of King Nicholas and the Montenegrin Home Minister, who were entrusted with the charge of the coffins on the journey, handed them over to the railway authorities at Semlin, which is still on Hungarian territory, instead of accompanying them across the river to Belgrade, and taking part in the funeral.

### MOTOR WARSHIP ERA.

An Admiralty circular letter just issued announces that new-scheme officers who elect to specialise in the engineering branch will be eligible for command of submarines. Nominally this is done to popularise the engineering part of the new scheme of entry, but it has actually a far wider significance. Every submarine is, of course, a "motor-warship," and all the boats now building have Diesel type heavy oil engines identical with those which would be used in big motor warships. Although, of course, the command of a submarine entails many other duties than such as may be connected with the motors, yet efficiency is very much bound up with the care of these. Every submarine officer is intimately acquainted with the details of his motive power. The selection of submarines, therefore, very clearly indicates that the Admiralty contemplate the early disappearance of steam in favour of the internal combustion type of engine; and are very wisely seeing to it that there shall be no danger of a replica of the old Belleville boiler trouble. When Bellevilles were adopted, it will be remembered, a great deal of trouble was met with, because there was a grave deficiency of engineer officers trained in the use of water-tube generators. Thanks to the new order, when the motor warship comes into general use, there will be a large supply of engineer officers thoroughly familiar with the new motive power. The foresight of the order is admirable. It is also an interesting indication of the trend of things.

### THE EAST IN THE WEST.

An Indian comedian, Mr. Ganguli, (a Bengali) and some authentic Indian dances, new to the European stage, were to have been introduced to London at the Royal Court Theatre on April 15, when "Ayesha," a drama of Indian romance and chivalry, was to be presented. This play is a dramatised version of "Durgesh Nandini," by the late Mr. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, C.I.E., a well-known Bengali novelist, and author of the famous poem "Bande Mataram," and it is to be produced by Mr. William Poel, at the instance of a number of Hindu gentlemen. This is not the first time that an Indian play has been produced at the Court, for "Ayesha" follows "Buddha," the religious play recently introduced. Professor Renu, of Calcutta, has charge of the dances, and special Eastern costumes have been sent from Calcutta. The play deals with the war between the Moguls and the Pathans for supremacy in Lower Bengal. Mr. B. Singh, a scion of the family of Raja Virendra Singh, a character appearing in the play, will take the role of Dharam Singh, a Mogul officer. The cast also includes Miss Ernita Lascelles, Miss Betty Bellairs, Miss Mannering, Miss Gladys Gill, Mr. Richard Neville, Mr. George Ellis, Mr. W. A. Macdonald, Mr. S. K. Roy, Mr. M. S. Master, and a number of Indian artists. The profits are to be devoted to St. Bartholomew's Hospital and some Indian charities, and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London are patronising the production.

### A NEW YORK INCIDENT.

Mme Bakhmetieff, the wife of the Russian Ambassador, and Mme. Vassilieff, the wife of the Russian Naval Attache, were subjected to considerable embarrassment last evening, telegraphed the "Standard's" New York correpondent on April 7th, when they broke the rule against women smoking imposed by the fashionable Hotel Belvedere at Baltimore. Mmes. Bakhmetieff and Vassilieff, with several other Russians, went to Baltimore from Washington to attend the ante-Easter services in the Orthodox Russian Church. After dining in the public restaurant of the Hotel Belvedere, Mmes. Bakhmetieff and Vassilieff followed the Continental custom by lighting cigarettes, which they smoked while drinking coffee. The dining-room was filled and everybody began to gasp as the smoke circled round. The news reached the manager of the hotel, who entered the restaurant and courteously explained to the ladies that it was not custom for any except men to smoke in public in the Belvedere. He offered the ladies a private room if they desired to continue their cigarettes. There was a rather tense situation at the table for a moment, but the women accepted the situation gracefully, and after bowing coldly to the manager, immediately left the restaurant, refusing the offer of a private room. The manager of the Belvedere has explained that he could not have adopted any other course, as the vast majority of Americans are so utterly opposed to women smoking in restaurants that it would drive away the hotel's customers if exceptions were made.

### A GOOD BURGLARY STORY.

A youth living at Balham has told an extraordinary story to his parents of how he had been instrumental in effecting the capture of an armed burglar. The youth, who is 14 years of age and a Boy Scout, has recently been employed by a local firm of dyers as a porter. The business was closed on the day the incident occurred, and the youth went to the premises in the morning for the purpose of feeding a cat with milk. On returning home he greatly astonished his father and mother by narrating the following remarkable story:—When he reached his employers' shop, he said he let himself in and was immediately assailed with cries for help. He went into a room at the back where he saw a strange man with his hands firmly fixed to the metal rail of a desk. This, according to the youth, was an electric burglar trap, and the intruder having placed his hands upon it was unable to release them. On seeing the man the Boy Scout ran out into the road and hailed a policeman, who, returning with him, took the burglar into custody, and on his being searched a jemmy and a loaded revolver were found in his possession. Extensive inquiries made later by a London News Agency representative led to somewhat disappointing results. The police at Balham knew nothing of an arrest having been made under such circumstances, and persons living in the immediate vicinity of the shop expressed themselves ignorant of any burglary having been committed. The shop itself was locked up, it being stated that members of the firm do not reside on the premises.

### ENGLISH NOVEL-WRITERS.

American publishers say the leading characteristic of the literary season in the United States is the number of so-called discoveries of English writers by American houses. Arnold Bennett, Leonard Merrick, and Joseph Conrad are quoted as instances of valuable financial finds. An official of one of the leading American publishing houses, in an interview with the "New York Sun," says American publishers are finding they cannot do without the English authors, because Englishmen write better than do Americans. "In London," said this American publisher, "a well-written novel can be picked up at any time. Here, all sorts of stuff pour into the publishing house, but out of the entire mass, it is difficult to find a really well-written book. It is curious the various kinds of people who try to write in America. A lawyer is run over by a tramcar, and while the injuries to his leg are obliging him to keep at home he spends his time writing a novel. Wealthy women who find time hanging heavily on their hands get the idea that it would be nice to arouse the envy of their friends by publishing a book. They want to get the prestige of being considered literary. They are willing to pay fabulous sums in order to induce someone to put their stuff into print. I rather think Oxford and Cambridge have something to do with the better literary work of Englishmen. The chief reason, perhaps, is that writing a book is taken more seriously in England than here. There is a feeling among the men there that literature is a vocation. A man will decide early in life that he is going to be a novelist and he carefully prepares himself for the work. Many Englishmen write novels not because they have to, but because they love to, and in consequence they do their work in a leisurely fashion that means excellence in the result."

### OPERATION UNDER COERCION.

A curious test case has been tried by the highest court in Switzerland, the Tribunal Federal, in session in Lausanne. A Bale workman contracted hernia, rendering him incapable of work for some time, and his employer was condemned to pay him £80 as damages. The employer took the case to the Court of Appeal at Bale, pointing out, on high medical authority that if the workman would consent to an operation, he would be well in a short time and able to work. The workman, however, refused to be operated upon, and on the Court of Appeal finding a verdict against him, he took the matter before the Tribunal Federal, which reversed the verdict and condemned the employer to the original damages and the costs of the three trials. This court emphasised the fact that no citizen can be operated upon against his wish or will, as such an action would be against the rights of personal liberty.

### MARRIAGE IN SWITZERLAND.

During the past year, according to official statistics just published, there were 1684 demands for divorce and separation in Switzerland, of which total 91 were not allowed. In all 1527 divorces and 66 separations were pronounced, making an average of 251 divorces for 100,000 existing marriages. Among foreign couples there were 190 divorces, the Germans heading the list with 118, and the French being second with 64, while only one English couple were divorced. The number of illiterates who could not sign their marriage certificates, except with a cross, were 216 persons, of whom 79 were men and 137 women, mostly Italians, the Swiss numbering only 30, the Canton of Tessein heading this list with 13. With the advent of the new Swiss civil code, which as regards divorce places the wife on an equal footing with her husband, it is thought that divorces and especially separations will increase in Switzerland.

## MAIL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Three dummy horses are to be supplied to each riding school of the Army.

Two thousand five hundred emigrants left the Clyde on a recent Saturday for Canada.

A pigeon which was released at Kennington last Christmas morning returned on Saturday, April 6.

Police investigations at Baku have revealed the existence of a powerful revolutionary organisation.

A daily average of 1,200 passengers landing from the Continent was reported at Dover in mail week.

Sir Reginald Talbot has joined the Buckinghamshire detachment of the National Reserve of Veterans.

Two finespecimens of the grass snake were recently found alive in a crate of bananas at Covent Garden market.

Springing from seeds carried by birds, shrubs have grown up around the steeple of Kingston Wesleyan Church.

Wimbledon Town Council propose to construct an open air swimming bath at Wandle Park at a cost not exceeding £1,650.

Hanwell District Council is asking the London General Omnibus Company to extend its service from Ealing to Hanwell.

The Greek steamer Mikilis, which ran ashore at Teesmouth, still remains fast, and it is feared that she is damaged underneath.

Yarmouth (Isle of Wight) Town Trust is insuring its mace, which is over 600 years old, and its ancient charters, dating back to 1280.

A protest has been raised against the erection by golfers of large square earthworks on Puttenham Common, a well-known Surrey beauty spot.

On a Farringdon-street bookstall the following notice appears:—"We do not guarantee it, but £5 notes have been found in old books."

A tablet in memory of Thomas Cole, who was a bellringer for 55 years, is to be placed in the parish church at Newport, Isle of Wight.

"Smelling salts for ladies who faint" was one of the items of expenditure reported at the vestry of St. Cuthbert's, Wood Green.

At a South London wedding recently the names of the bridesmaids were Annie Rice, Annie Gloves, Annie Boots, Annie Flowers, and Annie Ring.

Owing to the operation of the Old Age Pensions Act, the cost of outdoor relief in Lambeth Union has fallen from £16,700 to £8,690 in three years.

A youth, sent to prison for stealing a bicycle which he hired from a dealer, dismantled the machine and sold the tyres for 4d. and the two wheels for 1-2d.

A list of the Bishops of Winchester from A. D. 634 has been printed on large cards for church porches and vestries and parish rooms in the diocese.

In the London Asylum Board's fever hospitals there were, when the mail left, 1,300 cases of scarlet fever, 983 diphtheria, 57 enteric, 212 measles, and 575 whooping cough.

A font which stood in Holy Trinity Church, Guildford, for 150 years, has been placed in the chapel of the Holy Trinity at Zagwityi, South Africa.

Middlesex has raised £4,582 for the memorial to King Edward. Supplemented by annual subscriptions this will be devoted to sending poor children to the seaside.

Heavy rains have caused serious flooding in various parts of Central and Southern Scotland, and railway lines and house property have suffered extensively.

Two aeroplane firms have entered for the Peking-Paris race, for which the "Matin" is giving a prize of £6,200. The race will probably take place in August next.

In the department of prints and drawings at the British Museum the Chinese and Japanese paintings will shortly be replaced by an exhibition of drawings by European artists.

Sheffield Socialists have invited Mr. Ben Tillett to be their candidate in the Brightside division at the next election, in opposition to Sir J. Tudor Walters, the Liberal member.

A new golf course is being laid down at Brandon, Suffolk, over 220 acres of fine undulating country, and some fine old Roman camps on the course will form splendid natural hazards.

A contract has been signed for the completion of the chancel of the Church of St. Alban the Martyr, Thornton Heath, the whole cost of which—nearly £2,000—is in hand.

Bideford Town Council has adopted a £20,000 water-supply scheme, by which the water storage capacity will be increased to 44 million gallons, giving sufficient water for eleven months.

Mr. John Lambourne, a member of the gardening staff at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, has been appointed assistant superintendent of Government plantations in the Federated Malay States.

In accordance with old custom a police official walked into Chard Church recently and handed to the vicar a written notification of the town council's appointment of a warden for the ensuing year.

Mr. Robin Cochrane, second son of the Earl and Countess of Dundonald, Gwrych Castle, has been fined for riding a bicycle on a footpath opened to commemorate his father's success in relieving Ladysmith.

According to a telegram from the Governor of Guipuzcoa, in Spain, a crowd of 2,000 Carlists arrived at Eibar recently and endeavoured to enter the town. The demonstrators were driven off by the gendarmes, one man being wounded.

Notices are displayed on all the Metropolitan Police stations, in which the Wandsworth Guardians are offering a reward of £1 a head for information leading to the arrest and conviction of 61 husbands who have deserted their wives and families.

Nealy 8,000 in-patients—a record number—were treated at St. Thomas's Hospital last year, it is stated in the annual report issued yesterday. For the first time in the present building all the wards—including a special physical exercise department—have been in use.

More State asylums are to be established in Portugal. Statistics show that insanity has greatly increased, and that out of a total of 12,000 cases only 1,310 are at present in asylums. Seven hundred and sixty are at Lisbon, 550 at Oporto, and the remainder are at large.

A hare put up on the road near Cockermouth Castle fled before a motor-car into the town, and, to avoid people in the streets, plunged into the river Cocker and swam for 200 yards before attempting a landing. Finding pursuers on the banks the hare swam on until exhausted, and was then captured.

M. Monbach, the chief official of the post at Albertville, in the Congo, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. The charge against him was that in avenging messengers who had been injured by natives, he executed eleven prisoners, including four women and one child, in the Kataki district.

A dental clinic has been established at Finchley, the medical officer having reported that over 40 per cent. of the children had one or more decayed teeth. Nearly 10 per cent. of the school children are suffering from defective sight, and the medical officer believes that much mischief is caused by children reading and doing needlework by artificial light.

M. Lepine, the Paris Prefect of Police, has officially objected to three groups of sculpture intended for exhibition at the Beaux-Arts Salon as being too daring in character. One of them is by Herr Arnold Rechberg, the German sculptor, who, in a letter of protest to the president of the Societe des Beaux-Arts, says he spent two years over the work in question.

## INDIAN NOTES AND NEWS.

### CRIME IN CALCUTTA.

A wave of violent crime appears to have swept over Calcutta during the past month or six weeks, writes the "Empire" during which time no fewer than eleven murders and several cases of brutal assaults have been reported. Among the very recent murders may be mentioned (I) the Beniapookur (double murder), (II) the Colootolla; (III) Fenwick Bazaar; (IV) Jorasanko; (V) Burra Bazaar; (VI) Ultadingi; (VII) Belliaghatta; (VII) Watgunge; (IX) Machooa Bazaar; (X) Noormall Lohia's Lane; and (XI) Tara Chand Dutt's Lane tragedies. In addition the mutilation case of Garden Reach, and the fish knife assault case at Kumartolli which were reported yesterday; the riot between some Peshwaris on Lower Chitpore Road and the poisoning cases of Shampukoor and Kumartolli, are but a few of the cases, short of murder, which the Police have been called upon to enquire into. It is interesting to note that in almost every instance, a woman has been the cause of the commission of the offence. It appears to be a strange coincidence that Rangoon for the week ending the 22nd instant recorded according to the daily papers three murders, one dacoity and one serious robbery. The crime wave has evidently passed over that city also. To the credit of the Calcutta Police, it should be noted that in the majority of the cases, the suspected culprits have been arrested.

### THE LATE DR. W. COULTER.

The late Dr. William Coulter, who has just died in England, took his degree at Dublin University and came out to India in the late seventies says the "Statesman." He started practice in Cachar. After a few years' work there he realised that great changes were occurring in medicine, and so left Cachar and continued his studies at St. Thomas's Hospital for several years. He returned to Calcutta in 1884, and was the first private practitioner in this city. He occupied 1, Theatre Road for a few months, and then took 2-2, Harington Street, which has been in continuous occupation by members of the same practice ever since. In 1892 he was joined by Dr. Arnold Caddy, who has recently retired after twenty years' work there, and later by Dr. Adrian Caddy, who now continues the practice with a new partner, Dr. Molony, also an Irishman like Dr. Coulter but who pursued his studies in Edinburgh. Dr. Coulter retired nine years ago and settled in St. Alban's, and has been in failing health for some months. He specialized in eye work and was an ophthalmic surgeon of repute. He married Miss Sanders, a cousin of Lieut.-Colonel Sanders, I.M.S., and sister to Mrs. Charles Morris, the present managing director of Messrs. Jessop and Co. Dr. Coulter's only son has recently passed out of Sandhurst. Dr. Coulter was a great athlete and boxer and was a very strong man physically.

### INDIA AT THE SOUTH-POLE.

The despatches received from Captain Scott indicate that the explorer may at this moment be snug in winter quarters with his task accomplished. As he is "frozen in," and his ship cannot pick him up for months, there seems no chance of learning the exact position of affairs for some time. Meanwhile Captain Amundsen's detailed account of the success claimed by him is still awaited with its scientific data and technical matter. When the "Terra Nova" left the fast closing icefields the last despatch to come aboard from Captain Scott was dated the 3rd January at a point 150 miles from the South Pole. He was then going forward with four companions for the final stage. "It will have been learned with great satisfaction," says the London correspondent of the "Pioneer," "that the Army was represented in the final advance, Captain L. E. G. Oates, of the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, being one of the chosen, so that the Naval leader has paid a fine compliment to the sister Service in taking forward as his Second-in-Command this gallant Cavalryman. The compliment is the more marked, because Captain Oates went out in charge of the ponies and dogs which have been so thinned out that a special custodian would hardly be necessary. The compliment of including Captain Oates is very interesting indeed, involving, as it does, a disappointment for the real Second in Command, a Naval man. Of interest also is the inclusion in the final journey of Lieutenant H. R. Bowers, of the Royal Indian Marine, the supply officer, the others being Dr. Wilson, for medicine and science, and a sturdy Naval petty Officer named Evans, who is the blacksmith, carpenter and harnessmender for the sledges and equipment."

### THEFTS FROM MOVING TRAINS.

We are glad to note, (says the Allahabad "Leader", that the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, has not lost sight of the importance of the question of theft of goods in course of transit by rail which has now become a chronic and widespread evil. But in our opinion the root of the evil lies in the owner's risk note forms which absolve the railways practically from all responsibility for loss of goods in transit and which therefore take away all incentive from the railways concerned to persue the enquiry sufficiently far and bring home the guilt to the wrongdoers among their staff. With a view to avoid the complication of inter-railway claims, it was, we see, suggested at the conference that the claims should be against the railway administration receiving the goods for transmission, in the first instance. Such a claim is however neither equitable nor likely to be entertained without the railway risk, note being executed. A more feasible as well as fair arrangement, if it could be brought about, would be to make the last of the several railway administrations who had the handling of the goods responsible for the loss, thus making each successive administration carrying the same to be circumspect at the time of its receiving them for transport. The real remedy of course is a radical amendment of the present risk note forms and a greater approximation of the rates for carrying goods under railway risk and under owner's risk.

### A BUDDHA CONTROVERSY.

The question whether the town of Kasia in the Gorakhpur district represents the site of Kusinagara, the place where Buddha "entered Nirvana," has for some time been a controversial point among archæologists, writes the "Pioneer" General Sir Alexander Cunningham first proposed the identification, but it was rejected by Mr. Vincent Smith, I.C.S., the well-known writer on Indian art and history. The Archæological Department has endeavoured to settle the question, and on the whole the results of recent excavations strengthen Cunningham's hypothesis. A year ago the "stupa" adjoining the main temple, in which a colossal image of the dying Buddha is enshrined, was opened and a copper-plate was discovered. Strange to say, only one line of the inscription it contained was incised, the rest being written in ink. It was evidently the custom to write out the inscription first in ink and to have it then engraved by a copper-smith. But in the present case the local artisan appears to have possessed so little skill (the engraving is indeed very poor) that after one line had been incised, the monks resolved to place the plate in the "stupa" as it was. This circumstance has rendered its decipherment unusually difficult, as the whole plate was discovered with verdigris and it seemed that any attempt to remove it would at the same time destroy the writing. Thanks to the united efforts of Dr. Hoernle of Oxford and Mr. Pargiter the plate has been cleaned and the inscription deciphered. Mr. Pargiter found that the ink was in reality an enamel paint which acted as a protective against the rust or pationa which came to overlay the surface of the plate and to corrode the unpainted metallic portion of it. By scraping off the layer of rust the underlying painted inscription came to light, in most places in a remarkably good condition. It then appeared that the inscription was a "sutra" or sermon of Buddha in Sanskrit; but at the end was added the donor's name with a benediction, and the whole closes with the words: "Nirvana-chaitye tamra-patta iti" "or the copper plate in the Stupa of the Nirvana." This is of unusual interest for it may be assumed that "the Stupa of the Nirvana" was indeed the monument erected on the traditional site of Buddha's death and that consequently General Cunningham was correct in identifying the Buddhist site of Kasia with the ancient Kusinagara, the place where Buddha died.

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## BY THE WAY.

### AN ALPHONSE DAUDET STORY.

Turguenef called Alphonse Daudet a "faux bonhomme," but he figures in a charmingly genial light in the souvenirs just published by his Provencal protege, M. Batisto Bonnet. It was in the novelist's later years, when he lay on a couch, a permanent invalid. He had read some of M. Bonnet's poetry in the Provencal language, and he wrote him a note, in Provencal, asking him to call. The visitor turned out to be no victorious son of the South, but a failure, out of work, out at elbows, down at heel, with exactly six pence-halfpenny in his pocket. He asked for nothing, but Daudet shrewdly guessed his condition, questioned him, and then pulled bank-notes from a drawer. "I owe it you," he said, "in return for the pleasure which you have given me. Don't be afraid of spending it. Before you have come to the end of it, I shall have found you work." And within a few days he had procured his countryman a clerkship in a publisher's office, where he prospered exceedingly, so that his interesting reminiscences now appear in token of his gratitude.

### AVIATION VOCABULARY.

The French, like ourselves, have still to settle the vocabulary of the new art of flying. We have attempted to discard aviator, derived from the French, in favour of the more homely and shorter airman; but it is probable that aviator is still the word for the flyer most generally used in England. The French are apparently satisfied with "aviateur," but some lovers of brevity among them are trying to discard "æroplane," substituting for it "avion." The new word does not commend itself to French literary men, but it is creeping into the newspapers and conversation. As it is easily adaptable to our pronounciation, it will not be surprising if attempts are made to acclimatise "avion" on this side of the Channel.

### AUTHOR OF "HOME, SWEET HOME."

In mail week occurred the fiftieth anniversary of the death of John Howard Payne, whose song "Home Sweet Home" is familiar to everyone wherever the English language is spoken. Born in New York in 1791, Payne was the author of several dramas, "Brutus" (1818), "Virginius," and "Charles II." (1824), being the most successful. For the last ten years of his life, he was United States Consul at Tunis. Payne's famous lyric occurs in his play "Clari, the Maid of Milan" (1823), and its musical setting by Sir Henry R. Bishop has given distinction to the work of that English composer.

### STORY OF A PRINTING HOUSE.

There are some interesting passages in "The Story of a Printing House; being a Short Account of the Strahans and the Spottis-wood," a second edition of which has just been issued by Messrs. Spottiswoode and Co. William Strahan, the founder of the business, was a Scotsman by birth, "like the founders of so many other printing and publishing firms in the Metropolis," and was born in 1715. Quite early in his career he printed for such well-known firms as Andrew Millar and Thomas Longman, and for private customers such as the Wesley brothers and George Whitefield; while in 1755 he placed his name on the title-page of no less important a work than Johnson's Dictionary. He also became the trusted friend and adviser of men of letters like Johnson, Hume, Robertson, Gibbon, Adam Smith, Blair, and others, and was a member of Parliament.

### LETTER FROM FRANKLIN.

One of Strahan's friends was Benjamin Franklin, who at that time was the foremost man in the printing trade in America. They often met while Franklin was in England, but a cloud came over their friendship when hostilities broke out between this country and her colonies. Franklin gave way to his feeling in this outburst:

> Philadelphia, July 5, 1775.
>
> Mr. Strahan,—You are a Member of Parliament and one of the Majority which has doomed my Country to Destruction. You have begun to burn our Towns and murder our People. Look upon your Hands! They are stained with the Blood of your Relations! You and I were long friends—You, are now my Enemy—and I am yours.
>
> B. FRANKLIN.

But the correspondence of the friends was resumed some six years later, and the old relations were restored.

### CONNECTION WITH DR. JOHNSON.

There are in the little book a number of references to Johnson. When Strahan issued the "London Chronicle" in 1756, he paid Johnson a guinea for writing the introduction; and further, in 1795, in connexion with the booksellers, Johnson and Dodsley, he bought "Rasselas" for £100, with £25 more when it ran to a second edition. In 1774, we find Dr. Johnson trying to secure a place in Strahan's office for a lad he was interested in. Strahan took in the lad. One day, when Johnson was at Strahan's house, he asked after the boy, who was brought down, and "in the courtyard behind Mr. Strahan's house" he was presented with five guineas by the doctor, who had previously borrowed the money from Strahan. At the end of Dr. Johnson's life, Strahan seems to have been the channel through which the Doctor received his pension. The volume contains some excellent portraits and striking facsimiles.

### NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE ACT.

The Colonial insurance companies are preparing to do extra business, when the new provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act come into force, extending its full benefits to all manual workers, whatever their wages. The Act includes domestics, who are subject to a special clause, so that the intention of the Legislature shall be quite clear. Up till now, the ordinary domestic has not been able to claim compensation, except under rare circumstances, and there has been no demand for their insurance against accident, but the changed law throws an important responsibility on the householder, and the insurance companies are, as usual, prepared to take up the burden—for a consideration.

### THE CHIEF DIFFICULTY.

What their charges will finally be is not yet decided, but inquiries made in New Zealand, show that they will probably start with a minimum policy of 10s., which will cover up to £100 of wages. With most householders this prospect is not so perplexing as the task of getting a servant to insure. The scarcity is general, affecting every class of domestic help, and it is not likely that the additional protection afforded by law will do anything to attract girls to the work, seeing that they are already covered if engaged in factories.

### HOW FLIES MULTIPLY.

Dr. Leland O. Howard, chief entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, says that a common house fly which comes out of hibernation on April 15, will have 120 adult descendants by April 30. These in turn, getting down to business in like fashion, will start a geometrical progression which by September 10 will have produced, as descendants of that first Mother Eve of flydom, more than 5,000 billions—a number containing thirteen figures when written down—of the buzzing messengers of disease! All summer long this swarming host will be diligently distributing the germs of all manner of disease. If all the mother-flies could be suppressed, and their potentiality of progeny destroyed, the death-rate, the doctors' incomes, and the undertakers' profits would simultaneously decline.

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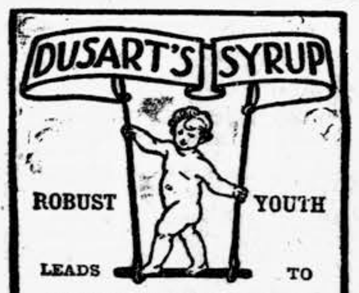

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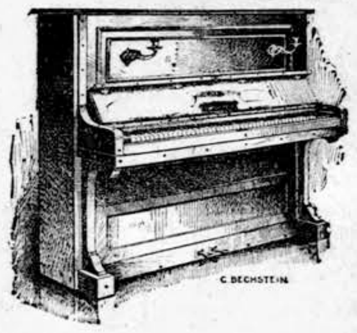

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Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

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Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

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*Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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Watch and Clock Specialists.
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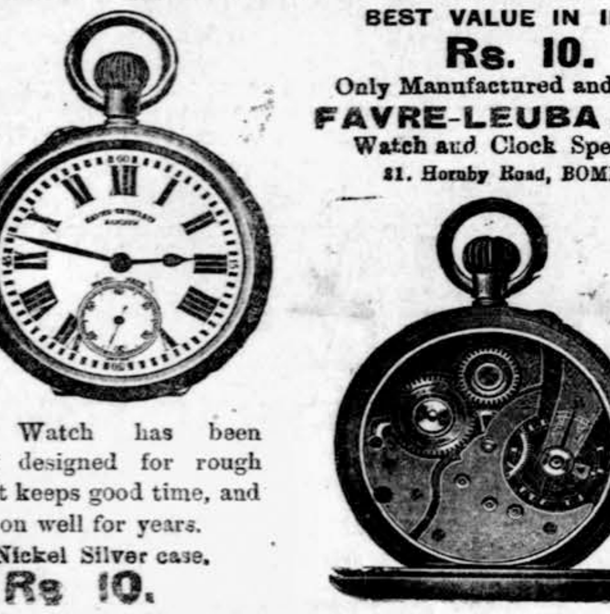

This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

*The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Betts' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

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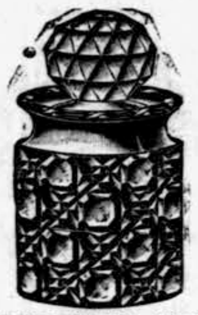
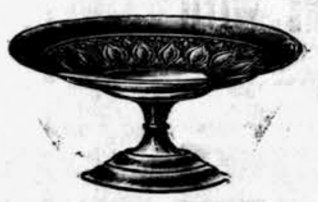
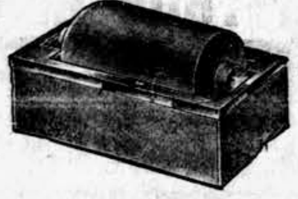
# STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.



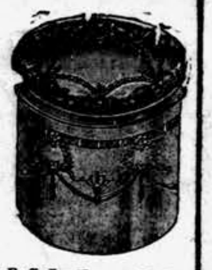
Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.



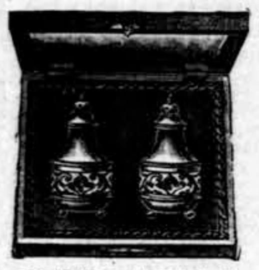
Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.



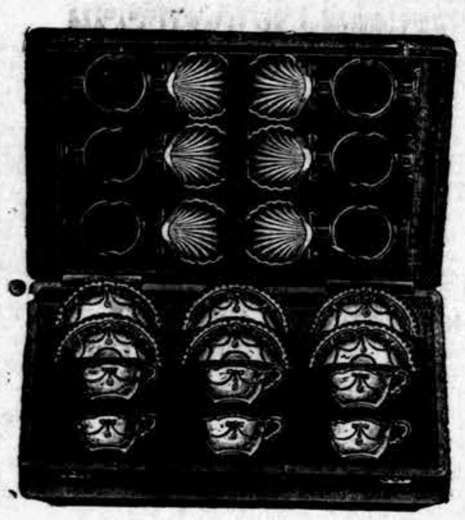
Stamp Damper Rs. 6.



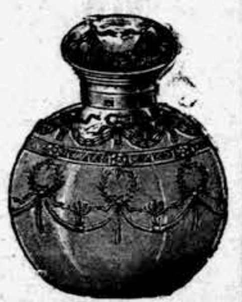
Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3¾ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.



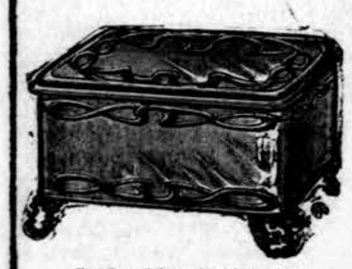
Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China, case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.



Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.



Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

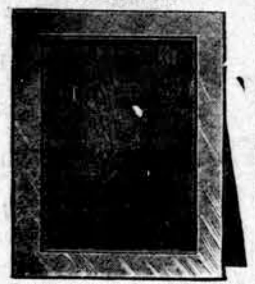
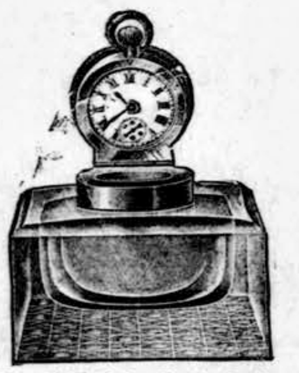
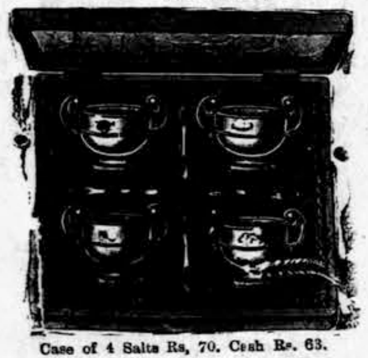


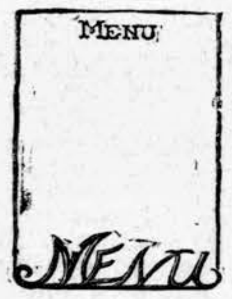
Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-8.



Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.



Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63.
" " 2 " " 35-8 " " 32



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**MORRHUOL**

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

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The mildest, purest and most palate-pleasing whisky in India.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng. by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

# VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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